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21 September 1984

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KINDA STORAGE DAM CONSTRUCTION

Rangoon PYITHU TATMADAW SAZIN in Burmese 15 Sep 83 pp 40-43

[Text] In the time of the old kings of Burma, people living in the dry zone around Mone used to dig and build dams and canals, streams and ponds for their drinking water and for growing their crops and fruits. We can read in the chronicles of the country how, in the time of King Anawrahta of Pagan, planning the country's welfare it was arranged for dams and canals to be brought through and for the Meiktila and Kyaukhse dams to be built.

By about 1000 AD the Burmese kings had completed the ancient irrigation system in the Kyaukhse area with the dams and canals, which they built and dug.

In 1891-92 AD the Kin-da diversionary weir was constructed; there had been a weir from the time of the old kings of Burma.

Today a much more expensive storage reservoir is being constructed beside the Kinda weir for impounding water. The coverage planned includes the Myittha, Wundwin, Kyaukhse and Tadau townships of the Mandalay district. That diversionary weir was the largest planned among all the dams completed in Burma.

On the course of the Pan-laung river there is a series of dams built by the old kings of Burma. These dams are the Kinda diversion, the Nathlwe dam, the Kyoume dam, the Htongyi dam and so on. These dams only form a series of diversions. Dams which are only diversionary are not such as to be able to store up for long the water which runs down the rivers and streams.

Consequently, when the whole year's flow of water in a river is measured, 75 percent of the total flow takes place during the wet season, while 25 percent comes down in the cold and the hot seasons. Since the volume flowing during the wet season is disproportionately large, the diversion weirs cannot hold it and more than 10 thousand acres of the crop land may be flooded and damaged.

This situation was studied and, when it appeared that from the construction of a storage dam on the Panlaung River benefits in the shape of water for agriculture, protection against flood and hydroelectric power generation would arise, the project was taken in hand.

The government prepared plans for handling the construction of a storage dam at Kinda, so that the water of the Panlaung River could be systematically used. In 1967 an invited group of Soviet engineers and Burmese engineers from the Irrigation Ministry were set to a joint examination of the project. In 1971 this group submitted a report that an estimate could be prepared for the construction of a dam. In 1973-74 a summary of the plans in this report was presented to the World Bank with a request for aid. The World Bank examined the estimate and feasibility report presented by the Irrigation Ministry and granted aid. In 1975 Engineering Consultant Inc from America was engaged and the feasibility report was revised. After that the government of Burma and the World Bank called for international tenders for preparing a final feasibility report. The Lamara Company from the Federal Republic of Germany won the tender and was entrusted with the responsibility.

Therefore, in 1981-82, with the help of a World Bank loan, firm plans were initiated for a new storage dam at Kinda. According to the plans, the estimate of capital to be invested came to more than 1586 million kyats. Of this more than 1,070 million kyats came from foreign countries.

In preparing the plans for building the Kinda storage dam, the building of the dam and of the hydroelectric power plant were treated separately.

In actual construction the storage dam is to be a concrete dam, built with reinforced concrete. The storage dam, in reinforced concrete, reaches up to the 700 feet above sea level mark. At some points the heights above sea level is less than 700 feet and at these points three smaller dams will be built. Of the three smaller dams, two, like the main dam, will be filled with reinforced concrete; the other small dam will be built as an earth-filled dam.

When the main storage dam is finished, the main dam will have a total height of 236 feet; the top of the dam will be 33 feet wide. The total length of the main dam will be 2,034 feet. It is estimated that the quantity of water that the dam will be capable of holding is 786,000 cubic feet. When the dam is filled the surface area of the stored water will be 8,900 acres.

Consequently, when the Kinda storage dam is completed, it will be the biggest of the dams so far completed in Burma.

The intention of the plans for the Kinda storage dam is that at a distance of 9 miles above the present Kinda dam a storage dam should be built upon the Panlaung River; the water of the Panlaung River should be stored and distributed from the existing diversion dam to over 88,000

acres of irrigated land at the beginning of the low ground and in the Panlaung Valley to a new area of 113,500 acres of rain-fed land, a total of 201,500 acres, to provide irrigation water to 322,400 acres of crops. In addition, 10,000 acres of land subject to yearly flooding will be freed from the danger and each year 165 million kilowatt hours of hydroelectric power will be generated and distributed. The construction is undertaken with these parallel intentions.

For generation of hydroelectric power it is intended to include in the main dam a penstock 1,525 feet long and 24 feet in diameter and to bring it out into a cavern as line-head. This hollow linehead will take 4,024 cubic feet per second from the penstock, generating 28 megawatts of electric power from two generators. It will be possible to generate and distribute 165 million kilowatt hours each year.

It is intended that the system should be able to handle the risk of a once-in-a-thousand-years flood and, so that this sort of volume of water can be taken out and discharged, a diversion weir will be incorporated in the main dam at the 689 foot level. In this diversion weir there will be discharge sluices totalling 142.7 feet, of height 34.7 feet and width 29.6 feet and there will be four such sluices.

Just as the companies involved in preparing the plans for the Kinda storage dam are working night and day to bring it into being, the Irrigation Ministry are devoting every effort to building the irrigation channels. Total time for construction will be 6 years and a completion date has been set for 1985-86.

When this dam has been completed according to plan, besides the arable acreage of 67,000 already in hand a further 22,300 acres of new arable land will be covered in Myittha township. In Wundwin township the new area will be 50,000 acres; in Tadau, 41,200 acres; in Kyaukhse the existing 21,780 acres will receive ample water.

The grand purpose in planning the Kinda dam, involving the people's way of life, the economy, the agriculture, all transport and communications and helping to improve all of them, has been to prepare for a better livelihood for the working people of the whole area.

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CSO: 4211/25

EX-SHAN LEADER SURRENDERS

Rangoon PYITHU TATMADAW SAZIN in Burmese 15 Oct 83 pp 8-13

[Text] On 28 July 1983 the ex-leader of the Shan State Progressive Party [SSPP], Hsei Lin, alias Sai Hla Aung, surrendered his weapons and came out into the light.

Sai Hla Aung for 24 years, from 1959 until today when he gave up his arms and came out into the light, lived the life of an armed insurgent in the jungle. However, he came to see the difference between truth and error and repented and regretted all the wrongs and destruction of his years in the forest; he came to take refuge in the warm heart of his own people.

Because of the pure benevolence, the warm friendliness, the courteous sympathy and care for the distressed shown by the director of the Shan Country Party Committee, the area People's Council and the People's Army, Sai Hla Aung, since his return to the light, has renewed his determination in his aim to come to greater and greater progress in the realization of the truth.

Sai Hla Aung was born at Nansan and acquired his education in the high school at Kyaukme and the government high school at Rangoon. In Rangoon University he studied up to his second year, but in 1959 he took up arms in the jungle and went to live as an insurgent.

Sai Hla Aung became a believer in Shan independence, a firm holder of the view that the Shan people as a whole should be able to determine their own fate and make their own plans. Because of this firm conviction and belief, his devotion to the life of the Shan rebels and his assiduity increased. By the end of 1970 he was putting all his efforts into writing as a means for working to get the SSPP together.

Sai Hla Aung, who had risen in this way, received a place among the leaders of the party when the SSPP was formed.

Sai Hla Aung received a leading position in the councils of the Shan insurgents through his bigoted belief in Shan independence, in the Shan people as a whole taking charge of their destiny and future plans and his following the way of armed insurgency in the pursuit of these views.

Thus he came to meet all the insurgent committees of the Shan region. He came to realize that almost all these committees -- as in the proverb "one forest, one beast; one beast, one father" -- were only concerned to maintain their influence.

Beneath the loud proclamations in the Shan country about Shan independence about the Shan people in unity determining their own fate and planning their own future, the divided fighting bands were busy attacking each other. The collectors of the various levies imposed upon the village people were destroying, impeding attacking and looting the work done by the national government for the foundation of socialism and for the benefit of the villages, i.e. the roads, bridges, irrigation canals, dams, schools, dispensaries hospital buildings, and the agricultural improvement camps. Some insurgent gangs gave first priority to their trade in opium or, in the guise of exercising their authority for the protection of the Shan people, went from village to village procuring a supply of girls. Because of their behavior these insurgents got the name of destroyers from the people.

The Shan insurgents levied each year from 24 to 90 kyats from each household for the purpose of buying the food and clothes that they needed and for their arms and ammunition. In addition, from each household they collected 24 pyis of paddy [1 1/2 baskets], or from opium growers 5 percent of the opium produced and 5 percent of the cash received on sales. Besides this, special levies for arms purchases of 100 to 2000 kyats were raised from each household. For these levies a day was set for collection and to ensure that they paid punctually on time notices were issued. The village people had come to a state of affairs where they had neither the money to pay without default, nor any place to which they could escape.

As evidence of the distress among the Shan people over these levies, he learned that some women from some areas ruled by insurgent chiefs, when they had nothing to pay the repeated demands for the levy, offered themselves.

As for Sai Hla Aung, who was an insurgent in the jungle, proclaiming independence for the Shans and self-determination for the united Shan people, the special basis of his words and work, the basis of his thoughts and views, the basis of his fundamental aims and beliefs began from day to day to slip away from him.

Beneath the talk about the well-being of the Shan people, the Shan insurgents were breaking down their own customary laws. As a demonstration of this breakdown, in 1980 Hsidaw village a medical dispenser, who was a leader in the Shan Development Party, gave his own daughter a sleeping draught and then violated her. This is an illustration of the disgraceful behavior of the Shan insurgent leaders. For this reason the Shan insurgents began to receive some little criticism from the people. Because of the Army and the People's militia, they had no place to stay and were made homeless. From villages where their oppression had been too much

they met with reverses at the defences. Because of the great distress in the people's actual life, in areas controlled by the insurgents there was nothing to be called a village; people came to lead their lives hiding in little huts in the hills.

The Shan mountains that had known only the beat beat of Shan drums and the jangle of gongs and bells in the monasteries and temples, now were noisy with the sound of guns and full of ammunition. From this the Shan people found the path of destruction followed by the insurgents a very evil portent.

Because of this forecast of evil the people turned away from the insurgents and opposed them. If we must demonstrate by way of evidence the cruel actions of the insurgents, in 1980 in Nanbacho village of Taungpaingmaing township of the Shan country the insurgents cruelly murdered and destroyed the entire village.

Because of the misdeeds of these insurgent-destroyers the people turned against them. Because the people turned against them the insurgents acted more and more cruelly. Because of their increased cruelty, the people turned the more against them. Caught in this vicious circle of wrongdoing, they came to a way of life with no outlet from the world of crime.

In this situation it was much to be desired that militant rebels, who were living under the cover of darkness on the road of crime like people in blindfolds, should seek a true way out. If they did not follow the way of returning to the light and surrendering, the BCP (Burma Communist Party), waiting to welcome them from the door of darkness to greater darkness, was accepting new adherents. These would go down from a deep pit to a deeper pit. By going down on their knees before the BCP, it might be said that they had come to violate the promises which they had made to all the peoples of the Shan country, from the insurgents' acts of violence.

For these reasons there came about the surrender and return to the light of Sai Hla Aung; he saw this as the action that might be bravely carried out as the right and proper thing to do.

Sai Hla Aung, who had lived covered in the darkness of the way of insurgency all through 24 years, was, by the Great Law of Charity, allowed by the working people of the country to live his life in peace by being freed and welcomed.

He saw how only militant insurgents, who had overwhelmed the Shan country with disasters, faced investigation and charges. He had the intelligence to appreciate the weight and meaning of the situation of the BCP insurgents, who set foot in the Shan country and managed to shake it, seeking to make the people of the country level their defences.

Sai Hla Aung, who had spent 24 years on the way of crime, inflicting on the people of the Shan country all sorts of pains, could clearly understand

that responsibility for the advancement of the Shan country lay upon himself. He came to an intelligent understanding of the importance of freeing the Shan country from its insurgents, of cutting out by the roots the BCP who had set themselves up in the Shan country, and that these were tasks that must be undertaken to the limit of his ability.

Sai Hla Aung had lived separated from his people for 24 years and was far from the in way of life and custom. For this reason he wished to visit and to be reconciled with the monastery and the pagoda. He prayed that when he went to make offerings in the duty of almsgiving to the monks and pagodas the cool water of the Law [of Charity] might be cast upon the burning heat of his life. For this reason Sai Hla Aung's wishes were followed by the Army.

Today Sai Hla Aung has abandoned his errors and returned to the light; he has become a man who loves all the Shan people and will devote himself with all his body and mind to trying to do the work which must be done, of clearing away and removing the insurgents and cutting out their roots so that the Shan country can flourish.

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IMPORTANCE OF '21 SEPTEMBER DIRECTIVES' DISCUSSED

Rangoon PYITHU TATMADAW SAZIN in Burmese 15 Oct 83 pp 22-27

[Text] In the history of the Army there have been great days which are of particular importance. As an example, just as 26 December is observed as the day when the Burma Independence Army was established, so 27 March is remembered and observed as Army Day. In addition to 27 March being the day for effort towards bringing into being the Socialist Federation of the Union of Burma, the 27 March has a special observance as the socialist time of change, marking the start of the revolutionary way through the wakeful alertness of the people and the army and their revolutionary care.

Just like the special great days mentioned above, there is still another important day to be observed in the army's history. That day is the 21 September. On 21 September 1968 at the Army conference called at Mingaladon, the defense minister, Gen Ne Win (now chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party) delivered precise instructions for each member of the Army to be able to raise the Army's status to that of a People's Army, consonantly with a socialist, democratic state. Later, on 21 September 1969, the defense minister, Gen Ne Win, renewed his directive on conduct so that the good methods ordered for the army could be spread as widely as possible. Each year thereafter the defense minister, Gen Ne Win, on 21 September has issued directives for every member of the Army to follow consistently. Therefore, 21 September has become a day of high importance in the Army's history. Another point which makes it of even greater importance, is that this 21 September is the date of the directives which laid down for the Army the exact behavior to be followed in order to reach the status of a People's Army. Because the defense minister then laid down and explained his directives on how duties are to be carried out so that, by the basic principles of the Army, the welfare of the people may always be worked for and the long-existing laws of the country may at all times be observed and so that the country may be in a state of prosperity and happiness, 21 September is a very special day for the Army.

The defense minister gave the following instructions on how the army is to conduct itself in taking the lead in binding together the people and the people's army so as to successfully undertake its responsibilities for the country's defense and for building a socialist unity among men.

"The army of the people will be united; the most important responsibility of the People's Army is the Union. To put it briefly, the Army has a duty to be carried out. So, what kind of an army will carry out this duty with skill? What sort of an army should it be? What kind of army should we build up? I wish to say a little about this.

What we do has its effects upon and from the whole country. If what we do is untrue, according to the untruth we shall suffer for it; we shall come to grief. But it is not just coming to grief. Everything, the country that we claim to love, the people whom we claim to love, will come to more grief than we do.

If the men, who carry the authority of the nation or are members of councils, truly carry out their responsibilities for the country, the people of the country will truly do their part. One who wants to be poor will be poor; if his situation is bad, it will be bad. However, we wish to act so that the people of the country do not lose faith in us. If we want them not to lose faith in us, we shall have to work with skill at the duties that we have to undertake for them; we must do them to the best of our ability. If it is possible for us to carry them to completion, we must so carry them.

If we do not do our work truly, sooner or later the people will kick us out. If the people kick us out, the Army, which is collected from and out of the people, will be on the side of the people. We will be men who have not followed the truth. If a man at the top, who has authority, whether he is from the army or whether he's from outside, works untruly for his own good, for his own profit, one day he will come to grief.

These are his actual words. In his speech he considered and dwelt at length on the lessons in British history from Cromwell's constitution and from the history of the French Revolution.

In addition, he went on to speak of the way leadership should be provided for the Army:

"If you ask what an army is like, there is no complete comparison. However, if it is a question of comparison, when the country is of one mind, then the army is like a knife used for cutting. To use a knife successfully when it is needed, it must always be kept sharp; keep it so that it doesn't rust. If you find a sick man, use it for surgery. If it is a matter of someone who is proved to be an enemy, who will give grief to your country, use it to attack him. This is the true work to use an army for. Where the Army is at the head of affairs, it is because councils which can confer authority have wished to make this use of the Army.

We, together, will have to take the lead in the correct handling of affairs since we have to bring into their proper employment. Therefore it is to be desired that this council, a council that has power to confer

authority, should be able to choose a course which will make it a council which will work on the people's behalf for the people's good -- the people's true good."

The defense minister, Gen Ne Win, went on to explain how the Army must always conduct itself so as truly to reach the status of a people's army.

We shall have to work so as to be the sort of army that does it work truly on behalf of the people so that our Army moves at the people's pace. Take the history books that I spoke of early on. Study carefully what has been gained and lost elsewhere; it is not all in what I am saying now. I want to have you read them -- read the books. When you have read them, we shall have to work so that our army will be an army that will truly work for the people and for the masses and practice its duty over the people.

"As for working for the country, this is the time of the present, but it is not a question only of the people here and now with us. Is it not good if we give our labors to the happiness of our children and grandchildren? And so, just from now, we shall have to work on the supposition that if the sample is good, the work will be good. I will show you the sample -- the work which can continue until the benefit of those who come after us in time to come is assured. We must do that work, whether the task is short or long."

General Win, after he had thus carefully explained what he meant by saying that an army should be looked upon like a knife and by the duties that must be undertaken, gave the following instructions on means to be adopted in the changing times of revolution of being successfully involved.

"I have just said that we must watch so that we do not destroy each other. But it is not a question only of our not destroying each other, there are many people who will die for fear of anyone who is vested with authority. To avoid this, I want you to act with intelligence."

"For us, who are people of importance, there is this to say; there is nothing praiseworthy in not stealing just because there is no opportunity to steal and you cannot steal. If you ask why, it is because if you get to a place where you can steal, if you want to steal, you will steal -- you will dare to steal. If you tell yourself that stolen goods are no good to you, you will live without stealing -- make up your minds to that."

"And so indeed, since we have examined them and given them our test, we can separate out those who will work with us. They may all indeed be good, but some will still fail. So discipline must be observed; what has to be watched will be watched.

So you must use your intelligence. When you consider a man, ask yourself, is he the sort of man who will carry out his duties and everything connected with them? Is he a man who when he comes to us will speak falsely? Is he a man who will take fright at us when he has been false?

Is he that? Is he one who will do his duty to his own destruction? If we know all this in advance, we can forestall the event."

Use Your Intelligence.

"What is the first thing? For the body of the Army, it is to live in the barracks with his possessions all at once, to get his pay at the proper time. If it is a matter of food and drink, if it is a matter of his rice, it is to be fed at the proper time. At that, the classes of people want different sorts of food. Because of this, people do not recognize trouble. People will expect help from people. They remember what it was to be involved in war, that is true. Their most important duty is the duty of war. However, is it not right to take actions which are good in the longer run?"

"By involvement we have got the People's Army into a trap; it is like a very close trap."

"In the proper use of authority, authority has two duties -- not to use it at random and to act so as to put your duty into practice. I don't want you to draw distinctions between the Army and people not in the Army, between civil and military service. All are on one level. If there is work to be done, all must join in to do it together. If this is accepted, the military, the civil government and the people of the area, all joined together, must involve themselves in doing the work. Moreover, if we say that we will reach our journey's end, we must work to get there."

"In this belief, we will get our army out of the trap."

If the above directive of the defense minister is scrutinised, it contains the meaning of the responsibility of making history in the Revolutionary Council's policy statement on establishing the country as a socialistic democracy -- paragraph 15, subparagraph c.

It will be necessary to raise the present also to be an army of the people, which will guard our socialist economic plans.

According to this announcement, the only thing to work for is to reach the status of a perfectly prepared People's army. The Defense Minister has laid down very clearly where, in this work of construction, the Council which provides the army with leadership and the ability inherent in the army are to be distinguished and where they are connected.

In his final remarks, Gen Ne Win, gave complete directions that must be noted and observed by an army which is to carry out its responsibility to history. In this way, 21 September 1983 was the 15th anniversary of the defense minister's issue to the army of this directive on its duties. In these 15 years, if we examine the great triumphs of the army, we can see that besides the successful return of power from the parents of the

nation, who had basic authority over the country, the Army has successfully and unfailingly carried out the responsibility laid upon it by the nation. The Army has succeeded in economic plans for the nation; it has involved itself in agriculture officially within the Army as one force and one body to the point of production of goods for the people of the country. In fighting it has completely cleared the delta islands and the Pegu Yoma of all classes of insurgents involved with the BCP (Burmese Communist Party and has been able to drive the Karen insurgents away to the Dawna mountain range. In the northeast border country, by successfully grinding down the strength of the BCP in their riotous insurgency, it has reduced the BCP to making a living in the opium trade. Thus, since General Win's directive of 21 September 1968 the Army has carried on and successfully fulfilled a part of its prime responsibility. The Army under the direction of Gen Ne Win, the father of the army, has risen to completely take a leading part in the Lanzin (Program) Party for the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and will be the only means for arrival at a flourishing and happy union of socialist people. Equally, we have described how it [the Army] has the confidence and energy to reach more completely the position of a people's army providing for the livelihood of the people.

9453

CSO: 4211/25

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

ART TROUPE IN SRV--Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK)--The Kampuchean art troupe returned here last Saturday after a recent Indochinese folk art festival in Vietnam. While in Vietnam, they were warmly received by leading officials of the party and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces of Phu Khanh, Dong Nai and Cuu Long. They attended the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea traditional art festival held in Nha Trang, capital of the coastal Province of Phu Khanh. They also visited many historical relics and places of interest. They performed in Dong Nai, Cuu Long provinces and Ho Chi Minh City. The friendship medal was conferred by Do Duy Lien, vice chairwoman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, to the Kampuchean artists in acknowledgement of their contributions to strengthening the friendship among the three Indochinese countries. [Text] [BK110214 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 10 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1039

DECREE ISSUED ON FEES FOR PRIVATE, STATE SECTORS

BK250704 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[8 June "Decree" No 045/COM issued by Council of Ministers and signed by Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of Council of Ministers, on changes of various fees for private and state sectors in country]

[Text] Based on the orientation and policy of the party and state on state and economic management, based on the party's financial policy aimed at building an independent and sovereign economy advancing to socialism, based on the Decree No 243/COM dated 24 September 1982 of the Council of Ministers on changes of various fees in the country, based on the present economic and financial circumstances, and based on the proposal of the Finance Ministry to step up the management and control of vehicles and aliens, to promote the circulation and distribution of goods, to promote production, to promote the development of the national economy, and to step up national defense and public security work, the Council of Ministers has reached a decision on the following:

1. Cancel the rates of various fees in the country as stipulated in the Decree No 243/COM dated 24 September 1982 and replace them with the new rates as follows:

Part One: Private Sector

A. Fees for vehicles: Tricycles and motorcycles with power not exceeding 50 cc: 100 kip per year, motorcycles with power exceeding 50 cc: 200 kip per year; sedans with power not exceeding 1,000 cc: 600 kip per year, sedans with power from 1,001 to 2,000 cc: 1,200 kip per year; sedans with power exceeding 2,001 cc: 2,400 kip per year; and transportation trucks and passenger buses: 2,000 kip per year.

Note: For pick-up trucks that are not used for transportation hiring service, rates of fees are the same as those for sedans.

B. Fees for moorage: Paddle boats and tugboats; boats with loading capabilities not exceeding 10 tons: 100 kip per year; boats with loading capabilities exceeding 10 tons: 200 kip per year; motorboats, sampan ferries, and

long-tailed boats: 50 kip per year; boats with loading capabilities exceeding 1 metric ton: 100 kip per year; boats with loading capabilities from 1 to 30 metric tons: 200 kip per year; boats with loading capabilities exceeding 30 metric tons: 300 kip per year; and small boats: 300 kip per year.

C. Fees for alien cards: for temporary cards; temporary stay for a period from 3 to 6 months: 300 kip; temporary stay for a period from 6 months to 1 year: 500 kip; for permanent cards: 500 kip for 2 years.

D. Fees for issuance of licenses for holding of hunting guns: Category A: 30 kip for a period of 5 years; Category B: 200 kip for a period of 5 years; Category C: 150 kip for a period of 5 years; Category D: 120 kip for a period of 5 years; Category E: 100 kip for a period of 5 years; and Category F: 80 kip for a period of 5 years. Licenses for hunting: 500 kip for a period of 5 years.

E. Fees for issuance and extension of passports: 400 kip for the issuance of passports and 100 kip for issuance of border passes; 200 kip for an extension of passports and 100 kip for checkout stamping; and 40 kip for the issuance of an identification card for a Lao citizen.

F. Fees for the production of ice and ice cream: for production of ice: 0.10 kip per kilo; for production of ice cream: 0.50 kip per kilo.

G. Fees for slaughter: 100 kip for one pig; 200 kip for one ox; and 300 kip for one buffalo.

H. Fees for impressing marks on animals: 50 kip for one ox; 50 kip for one buffalo; 50 kip for one horse; and 300 kip for one elephant.

Part Two: State-Private Sectors

Fees for (?statistics): Wood: 50 kip per cubic meter; mineral, salt, cement, charcoal, rice, maize, and oil: 50 kip per metric ton; machines and grinding devices: 50 kip per unit; goods of other types contained in boxes or other materials: 5 kip per box or bag; types of goods which are not contained in boxes or packages: 50 kip per metric ton.

2. The implementation of the new rates of fees come into effect beginning June 1984.

3. Various ministries, state committees, and provincial and municipal administrative committees throughout the country are responsible for the implementation of this decree.

4. The Finance Ministry has the duty of organizing and guiding the implementation of this decree. It must promptly begin performing this duty right on the date of signature.

Signed and sealed: Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers on behalf of chairman of the Council of Ministers [Dated] Vientiane, 8 June 1984

CSO: 4206/167

ARTICLE HAILS MINISTRY ON THAI BORDER TALKS

BK100402 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Unattributed article: "Fully Support the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry Statement"]

[Text] On 6 September 1984, a spokesman of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement contradicting and exposing the Thai Foreign Ministry's 3 September statement that the Lao side lacks a sincere desire to resolve the problem of the three villages through peaceful means and has used force repeatedly to conduct armed provocations and that the Thai Government--mindful of friendship and fraternal relations with the Lao people--reaffirms its desire to resolve the problem peacefully and quickly. In the statement, the Thai Foreign Ministry also threatens to take every action to retaliate against what it calls threats from the Lao side. Such a statement is merely a slander that distorts facts to deceive public opinion at home and abroad in order to cover its evil schemes and to create a pretext to continue to commit new crimes against the Lao people.

In fact, the Lao side has always maintained good intentions and sincerity in resolving the problem. These good intentions and the sincerity of the Lao side have been demonstrated both through its words and actions. For example, the Lao side is willing to send its delegation to hold talks with the Thai side in Bangkok despite of the fact that its sovereignty has been violated. This immediately shows to all that the Lao side desires to settle the problem peacefully and to maintain neighborly relations between the two countries. Following the first as well as the second rounds of talks, the Lao side's sincerity was shown even more clearly through its reasonable proposal that since the adverse incidents have occurred as a result of the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages, the Thai side must, therefore, withdraw its troops from the three villages promptly and unconditionally and return the situation to normal as it was before 6 June 1984.

This proposal is appropriate and reasonable. It is also characterized by a compromise, creating conditions for the wrongdoer to have an opportunity to reverse the action. But the Thai side, which has mobilized troops to invade and occupy the three villages--Ban Mai, Bang Kang, and Ban Savang--thus seriously violating the contents of, as well as promises made to each other

in, the joint statements of 1979 between the two countries has still refused to respond to this proposal. Moreover, it has even mistakenly considered the Lao side's mildness as weakness.

With its intention of prolonging and legalizing its troops' occupation of the three Lao villages, the Thai side has avoided discussing the central problem and has refused to recognize Lao sovereignty over the three villages despite clear evidence such as the France-Siamese map of 1907, history, and administration. The longer the talks went on, the more support and sympathy from Thai and world public opinion the Lao side gained for its good faith and stand. On the contrary, The Thai side's ill intentions have only been further exposed. Seeing that it could not take advantage of the talks, the Thai side unilaterally announced a halt to the talks. Because the occupation of the three Lao villages is not an accidental event, but one taking place in accordance with a concrete, premeditated plan to swallow up Lao soil gradually, the Thai side has, therefore, engaged in a farce, sending its technical team to inspect the terrain of the three villages unilaterally with the intention of sabotaging the Lao-Thai historic border line and building a new one. At the same time, the Thai side has ceaselessly dispatched more forces and artillery pieces to the three villages while consolidating trenches and camps, suppressing the people, plundering their property, and shelling indiscriminately. To cover up these crimes, it has fabricated accusations against the Lao side--charging it with conducting armed provocations--and has threatened to exercise its right to retaliate.

Through all the Thai side's actions, ranging from those in the talks to those in the terrain of the three villages, it is clearly seen that the Thai side has no sincerity in resolving the problem and that it has not been mindful of the relations between the two countries as it has said. The Thai Foreign Ministry's statement is merely slanderous and deceitful, aimed at turning white into black in the hope of deceiving public opinion in order to do away with the Lao side's good faith as well as to cover up its ill intentions and create a pretext for committing new crimes.

The Lao people unanimously support the LPDR Government's stance as shown in the Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman's statement of 6 September 1984, solemnly condemn the slanderous statement of the Thai side which endangers the friendly relations between the two countries as well as between the two peoples of Laos and Thailand, and demand that the Thai side which endangers the friendly relations between the two countries as well as between the two peoples of Laos and Thailand, and demand that the Thai Government stop its dangerous actions and resort to appropriate measures to withdraw Thai troops from the three villages without delay and to return the situation to normal as it was before 6 June 1984 in order to create favorable conditions for the two sides to continue talks to settle the remaining problems.

CSO: 4206/167

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA--According to a report from the Lao Embassy in New Delhi, in late August Sali Khamsi presented his credentials to Jayewardene as LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sri Lanka with an office in New Delhi. On this occasion, Jayewardene and Ambassador Sali Khamsi discussed many important issues, particularly the development of the friendly relations between Laos and Sri Lanka. [Text] [BK091248 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 14500 GMT 7 Sep 84]

JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION TO PRK--On the morning of 8 September, a delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Justice led by Minister Kou Souvannamethi left Vientiane for Phnom Penh for an official friendly visit to the PRK. The delegation will stay in the PRK for a week to discuss and exchange lessons in the legal and justice domains in an attempt to promote and strengthen the friendly relations, special militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the two organizations. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments and relevant senior cadres. Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present. [Text] [BK091310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 8 Sep 84]

MEDICINE, EQUIPMENT TO PAKLAI--On the morning of 18 August, the Public Health Ministry handed over nearly 6 metric tons of medicines, medical equipment, an electric generator, and other goods to the public health service of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. The goods were delivered by Dr Phimpachan, chief of the office of the Public Health Ministry, and received by Dr (Sing), member of the Public Health Committee of Paklai District. The goods are to be used for improving the local public health networks, serving the task of maintaining the health and labor of the local people, and for preventing diseases. The goods are also intended to serve the people, regional forces, and guerrillas who are defending their territory. It was also reported that nearly 20 cadres and members of the youth union attached to the Public Health Ministry have volunteered to go to the grass roots to maintain the people's health and labor so that they can defend and build Paklai District. [Text] [BK230812 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 19 Aug 84]

POLISH PARTY OFFICIAL VISIT--Vientiane, 11 Sep (KPL)--Wieslaw Klimczak, deputy editor in chief of NOWE DROGI magazine, organ of the Polish United Workers Party CC, left here yesterday after concluding his official visit to the Lao PDR. Earlier, Klimczak had paid courtesy visits to Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and who is responsible for the training and propaganda work of the party CC, and to Khamma Phomkong, head of the party CC training and propaganda board. In the two meetings, the Lao leaders had exchanged views on international issues and on Lao-Polish relations particularly concerning propaganda work. Talks for the cooperation in the domains of propaganda, newspapers and magazines' work between Laos and Poland were also held here by Bountham Sai-ngalat, deputy editor in chief of PASASON newspaper, and W. Klimczak. [Text] [BK111121 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 11 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1039

MALAYSIA

RELIGIOUS EXTREMISTS THREATEN PAPER'S EDITOR

BK081207 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 Sep (AFP)--A newspaper editor has received a bullet and a threatening note from a group calling itself the Malayan Commandos for the Malaysian Islamic Revolution, the Malay-language BERITA HARIAN newspaper reported today.

The paper said that its editor, Ahmad Sebi, received the bullet tied with a yellow ribbon and a typewritten note complaining about the BERITA HARIAN's reporting on the fundamentalist Islamic Party, PAS, yesterday.

The note said that the yellow ribbon was a "first warning" and advised Mr Ahmad not to "play with fire because it burns."

"Be a true Muslim, don't be a Jew, a devil, a pharaoh," the note said, adding that it was "grave foolishness" to champion "a worldly life through UMNO, which is the channel for the garbage of the white colonials for Malay consumption."

UMNO (United Malays National Organisation) is the party of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed. It heads a 10-party national front coalition which has accused PAS of inciting violence to achieve its aim of setting up an Islamic state in Malaysia.

"From this moment, change your attitude, use your paper to make people aware of the truth," the note said.

The BERITA HARIAN, published by the NEW STRAITS TIMES Group, has widely reported on the PAS campaign in the Malay belt states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu where the government last month banned all political assemblies.

CSO: 4200/1038

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SARAWAK WARNED OF 'CERTAIN GROUP'--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has reminded the people in Sarawak to be wary of a certain group which is out to spread its influence in the state. The prime minister says that if the group from Peninsular Malaysia is allowed to carry out its activities, Sarawak will surely face problems. He stresses that these people have no other intention but to cause problems for Sarawak. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was speaking to members of the Iban community during his visit to the (Pemanca Mangau) long house at (Naga Nengkuah) in (Sau) District. The prime minister also suggests that the long houses scattered in the state be integrated into small villages. This will facilitate provision of the infrastructure, including roads, hospitals, and schools. He adds that long houses could be constructed according to modern technology for the use of bridge. This can be done by retaining the existing pattern of the long houses and without affecting the way of life of the occupants. The prime minister also promised to look into the possibility of setting up a district hospital in (Song) as requested by the residents in the area. [Text] [BK121454 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1038

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

FRG FIRMS MAY SHARE BLAME FOR OK TEDI DISASTER

West Berlin TAGESZEITUNG in German 2 Aug 84 p 8

[Article by Friedhelm Goeltenborth: "Environmental Disaster in Papua New Guinea--Ok Tedi, Poison Instead of Gold"]

[Text] Port Moresby (taz). The journey of the tugboat "Menga" on 14 June did not proceed as planned. En route from Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, to the gold mine of the Ok Tedi Mining Company by the headwaters of the Fly River system, the ship encountered heavy seas and sank while still in the Gulf of Papua. Fifteen containers with 2,700 drums of sodium cyanide went overboard.

The highly potent poison came from the Federal Republic of Germany through a German firm involved in the Ok Tedi mine. The "Degussa" firm, with headquarters in Frankfurt am Main, insists however that it had shipped the cyanide to Port Moresby in accordance with regulations and that its responsibility ended there. The Ok Tedi Mining Company also disclaims responsibility for the disaster stating that "responsibility lies with the shipping line."

Each drum contains 1,200 kilo of sodium cyanide. The total quantity of cyanide involved would suffice to poison all of mankind since a mere 50-60 milligrams are already fatal. The highly water-soluble, odorless and colorless poison causes a very painful death if it comes into contact with the skin or if its vapor is inhaled. Cyanide binds the body's oxygen, causing asphyxiation.

The local population in the fishing villages of the affected coastal and river areas is being warned through helicopters to stop fishing, which provides their primary source of nourishment, and not to bathe in the ocean since each drum could transform about 2 square kilometers of ocean into a deadly brew for at least 3-4 weeks. At least one container with 180 drums has broken apart. Three drums are known to have drained. A disaster of biblical dimensions may take place if the deadly cargo is not recovered soon. One drum that had washed ashore, had already been broken open by villagers when the police intervened.

The search team--consisting of military personnel; specialists from Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany; and employees of the responsible Steamships-Brambles shipping line--has so far located only 128 drums of the total cargo. The currents in the about 50-kilometer-wide estuary of Papua New Guinea's second largest river make it extremely difficult to locate the cargo, even with the help of search planes equipped with metal detectors and ultrasonic detection devices.

The cyanide is needed to extract gold from ore found on Ok Tedi's territory on Mount Fubilan near the border with the Indonesian part of New Guinea. A total of 411 million tons of ore, rich in gold, copper, and molybdenum, have been prospected. This huge effort has been going on since 1981 and is considered a milestone in the development of Papua New Guinea. Construction costs for the period 1981-1986 have been estimated at \$1.4 billion and anticipated gross profit is about \$5.8 billion. Gold production for 1984 has been set at 600-650,000 ounces of gold, with a value of about \$250 million. Fifty percent of the projected gold production is earmarked for the Degussa company which has a 7.5 percent interest in the Ok Tedi company. A total of three German firms together hold a 20 percent interest in Ok Tedi through a company going by the name of Kupferexplorationsgesellschaft [Copper Exploration Company]. The three firms are: Metallgesellschaft AG, Frankfurt (7.5 percent); Degussa AG, Frankfurt (7.5 percent); and the quasi-official Company For Economic Cooperation and Development, Cologne (5 percent).

However, due to "technical difficulties," only 1.6 kilo of gold have been extracted so far according to General Manager Irwin C. Newman.

The costs to the country of Papua New Guinea, on the other hand, have already climbed to incalculable levels. In January of this year, for example, a landslide occurred and, as a result, the original restrictions on channeling waste water containing potassium cyanide and copper directly into the rivers were almost lifted when the government of Papua New Guinea--which itself holds a 20 percent interest in the venture--was forced to lower environmental protection requirements of the Ok Tedi contract so that work would already be profitable this year.

These natural disasters--which, according to local geological experts, are inherent in the operations and, therefore, entirely predictable--are minor compared to the side effects of this enterprise on the country and its unique natural environment.

For example, the Ok Tedi company, 2 weeks after the fact, admitted that about 1,000 cubic meters of a potassium cyanide mixture were inadvertently discharged from the Folomian gold processing plant into a tributary of the Fly River during a period of 2 hours and 12 minutes. This led to the temporary suspension of processing activities by the government. The suspension occurred because of a clause in the contract which provided that "production could be curtailed or suspended if unforeseen events threatened the environment." This "mishap" caused masses of dead fish, crayfish, turtles, and crocodiles to be carried downstream for more than 100 km. Only 5 days earlier the potassium cyanide disaster had occurred at the mouth of the Fly River whose final outcome and consequences are still unpredictable. The search so far has devoured DM 15 million without yielding significant results.

Already new horror stories are coming to the surface. Not only potassium cyanide but also 26 drums of hydrogen peroxide went overboard. While this may be dissolved in the ocean, a drum may also be washed ashore and explode through chemical reactions with water. The copper content of the water of the Fly River exceeds legal limits 7,000 times. Degussa has flown in specialists from the Federal Republic of Germany who are constantly monitoring the water in the disaster area, so far without significant results. A Degussa representative found conditions at the mine and the training of its employees abominable.

The fact that the government's ability to control such a huge multinational enterprise is overtaxed, is illustrated by the following: the government's organization charged with ensuring the Ok Tedi's activities comply with the 1976 agreement--which Ok Tedi refers to proudly at every opportunity--until now has not even started operating for lack of funds.

Production was allowed to start up again only 5 days after operations were suspended. Moreover, the mining company so far has not been persuaded to pay the ridiculously small compensation of DM 833,000 demanded by the provincial government.

Thursday of last week the provincial government threatened to block land and water access to the mine as well as its airfield if the company continued its refusal to pay. Warren Dutton, the provincial representative in the Central Parliament at Port Moresby, now intends to sue the idle central government to force it to take action against the mining company.

The people along the Fly River are frightened; since time immemorial they have lived in an almost unspoiled environment, sustaining themselves through fishing, hunting, and the river. How many of them will be able to continue living there, even in the near future, hangs by a thread. On Thursday 14 people died after eating a dead crocodile from the Bama river. The police have started an investigation to determine whether there is any connection to the cyanide pollution. The poison drifting somewhere in tin drums is like a "time bomb" in this heretofore untouched area of river and ocean. The Steamships-Brambles firm tersely informed the government on 13 Jul 84 that it considers the search to be unmanageable and that it will, therefore, suspend the search "as of now." If this were true, then the future of the Papua coastal region as well as the entire Torres ocean area between Papua New Guinea and Australia appears to be dim indeed.

The search for the guilty party is in full swing. Section 56 of Papua New Guinea's Water Resource Law provides that anyone may bring suit. The maximum penalty is the ridiculously small sum of about DM 15,000 which is almost funny considering that hitting a pig with a car may cost about DM 2,500 in Papua New Guinea. How did the nice-sounding advertisement used by Ok Tedi in all the daily newspapers of Papua New Guinea go: "The 1976 agreement with Ok Tedi is praised everywhere as possibly the best mining contract between a developing country and a multinational entrepreneurial group. Ok Tedi does more than just mine gold and copper; it is helping Papua New Guinea to become a stable and strong country--a good place for investments. Therefore, when thinking of Ok Tedi, think of the future."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON IRIAN JAYA BORDER CROSSERS

BK061114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Port Moresby, 6 Sep (AFP)--Papua New Guinea has denied that a repatriation date for Irian Jaya refugees has been set and called on Indonesia to assure the safety of the refugees so they could return to their homes.

Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu, denying reports from Jakarta that a repatriation date had been set, said last night: "It is degrading and pitiful for human beings to be forced to flee from their homes to live in such camps." Mr Namaliu said negotiations to send most of the 9,000 refugees back to Indonesia's easternmost province, bordering Papua New Guinea, had been going on for some time but that Indonesia had not given adequate assurances to conditions set by his country.

The refugees started fleeing to Papua New Guinea in February following an abortive uprising against the Indonesian Government by Free West Papua Movement rebels.

"Those who return must be made welcome. They must be safe. Their situation must be monitored--if not by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, whom the Indonesian Government refuses to accept, then by officials from the Papua New Guinea Embassy in Jakarta," he said.

Mr Namaliu said his government did not stand in the way of those who wanted to return, "but for obvious reasons few want to do so. They came to Papua New Guinea because of conditions in Irian Java and they do not want to go back unless conditions improve." He said border crossers who qualify for refugee status would be allowed to remain in Papua New Guinea.

CSO: 4200/1034

VERITAS ASSAILS PRESIDENT MARCOS' 'HUBRIS'

HK060443 Quezon City VERITAS in English 26 Aug 84 p 5

[Editorial: "One Man's Pride, a Nation's Fall"]

[Text] After the elections last May, when the people delivered a stinging rebuke to the dictatorship and the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan], President Marcos told reporters, in an uncharacteristic mood of humility: "The voters are sending us a message; we will have to find out what the message is."

In a marathon meeting with women journalists last week, Mrs Imelda R. Marcos said that she had called in social and political scientists so that, together, they could analyze what the poll results meant.

There is a Tagalog proverb which, loosely translated, goes this way: The hardest person to wake up is he who is already awake. When applied to the present situation, the proverb simply means that the Marcoses already know what the message is. But, like the wide-awake person who keeps his eyes closed, they refuse to open their eyes to the reality that confronts them.

That reality, of course, is that the people want change. Change from the ruler who has held them in thrall for nineteen years, change from a despot who, despite the awesome powers at his command and in spite of his riding roughshod over the people's God-given (where have we heard that term before?) rights, has only succeeded in pushing the Philippines into a political and economic--not to mention a moral--crisis of unprecedented seriousness.

And that takes us to hubris; more specifically, the kind of presidential hubris that Mr Marcos is foisting on an unwilling people. Webster defines hubris quite simply as "overwhelming pride and arrogance."

Hubris is what the president is displaying when he refuses to admit that he has mismanaged the economy, that his government's profligate and unconscionable extravagance has pushed the country deeply and hopelessly into debt, that his policy of favoring palace favorites and cronies has lined the pockets of a favored few while driving huge masses of people into penury and ruin.

In his eyes, the blame must rest on external factors--the oil crisis, runaway inflation, global recession--or on the myopia or incompetence of his subordinates. He is never at fault.

If this isn't hubris, what is?

The events leading to the celebration of Senator Benigno Aquino's first death anniversary also provided ample evidence of presidential hubris dictating Mr Marcos' actions.

When applications for rally permits were filed one after another, he instituted a policy of no permit, no rally. The policy, of course, was implemented by his minions in the various city governments, but no one for a moment doubts that these mayors were dancing to his tune. Because he could have stopped them if they were acting against his wishes.

When the demonstrators insisted on assembling, his underlings in the military said that the rallyists' ranks had been infiltrated. So, to prevent violence, the demonstrators had to be dispersed, through "non-violent" means like truncheons and tear gas used by policemen exercising "maximum tolerance."

Hubris did not allow him, despite his brilliance as a lawyer, to see that the right to peaceful assembly for the redress of grievances was guaranteed by the very constitution that he so passionately invokes when it serves his purposes.

When the Ninoy Aquino Movement announced that it was sending over a bronze statue of Ninoy for use during the anniversary rally, hubris again clouded his judgment and his subordinates in customs proceeded to put up every imagined obstacle to stop the statue's arrival, including an attempt to assess the Aquinos an import tax in excess of P70,000.

When the Aquinos evinced a willingness to pay the tax, albeit under protest, and when he sensed that the whole affair, so obviously obstructionistic, was fanning the flames of popular resentment, Mr Marcos backed down and, in typically grandiose and paternalistic fashion, benevolently waived all taxes and the need for importation permits and released the statue.

But his grandgesture inspired no gratitude. It was just too little, too late.

Now let us talk about humility. If Mr Marcos had the humility to accept that the people, whose outrage over the brutal assassination of Ninoy needed an outlet, he would have made no move to stop the demonstrations. If he had been humble enough to access the fact that the people needed an outlet for their years of frustration and disappointment, then he would have allowed the statue to come in without putting so many obstacles in the way. If he had yielded graciously to the oppositionist move to make Ninoy a hero, he would have stopped his marionettes in the Batasan from mouthing inanities like "heroes are made, not by legislation but by their people's acclamation." As though a funeral which attracted two million people were not acclamation enough!

If, if, if. If he had done all these things, there would have been no reason to demonstrate.

But no, he was too proud. He was too proud to allow his controlled media to cover the anniversary celebrations. So, if only out of curiosity, thousands more took to the streets to find out what was going on.

As things turned out, hundreds of thousands--perhaps, even a million--turned out to honor Ninoy Aquino. And from their throats came a cry of protest that filled the heavens and which was heard around the world.

In doing so, they sent a message that was clear and unmistakable. It is our hope and prayer that hubris will not stop Mr Marcos from hearing it--and paying it serious heed.

CSO: 4200/1020

PHILIPPINES

JAILED FILIPINO JOURNALIST TEMPORARILY RELEASED

OW311421 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, 31 Aug (AFP)--A Filipino journalist jailed by the military for the past eight and a half years on rebellion charges was given a 12-hour prison furlough today to join his former colleagues in the celebration of "Press Freedom Day."

Satur Ocampo, 45, was escorted by five armed soldiers to the National Press Club building in downtown Manila. He is a former vice president of the club, which groups Filipino print and broadcast journalists.

Mr Ocampo was arrested in a northern province in 1975 as an alleged leader of the communist New People's Army (NPA). He had gone into hiding since President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

"Marcos cannot gag the press anymore," Mr Ocampo told reporters who were prevented by his escorts from using tape recorders. He was referring to a mushrooming of critical and independent publications in the last year.

He said that even before the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in August 1983, Filipino journalists had been asserting their freedom but after the murder "there was a greater explosion of assertion of freedom and the rise of the courage of the press."

Mr Ocampo said he was tortured by his military captors and noted that even if his drawn-out rebellion trial ended with a conviction, he had already served the maximum six-year prison term for rebellion.

He is being held in a medium-security military prison in Bicutan, a southern suburb of Manila.

CSO: 4200/1020

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON BANKERS' PAPER

HK311310 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] There has been no reduction in deposits with the banking system as a result of Central Bank's issuances of high-yielding government and CB IOU's, CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez said. Fernandez was reacting to a position paper presented by the Banker's Association of the Philippines [BAP] to the CB and Finance Ministry, saying the issuance of such CB bills and treasury bills "has had disruptive effects on the banking system." The BAP said depositors withdrew their money from banks to buy the IOU's and banks needed to raise their interest rates on deposits to compete against the IOU's.

Fernandez said deposits in the banking system have risen because of an increase in overall liquidity--the total amount of funds available. He noted that recent CB releases of cash to banks pushed up the level of available funding.

The BAP paper, noting that the banking system has been "chronically" deficient in reserves the CP requires banks to keep, said there was no clear basis for saying that "excess" liquidity exists. It said the excess funds may be held by individuals or have been brought outside the country to buy dollars abroad, for instance, in Hong Kong. Fernandez agreed that pesos may be in Hong Kong, but said that if there are pesos in the Middle East and in California, as the BAP paper stated, the total amount would be small.

Fernandez nevertheless said the CB issuance of high-yield IOU's is "a temporary thing." Sales of the IOU's have been the CB's main tool in withdrawing funds from circulation, to reduce liquidity as government has agreed with the International Monetary Fund in line with its request for a \$630-million standby credit line. Fernandez's statement may mean he will stop offering high interest payments on the IOU's, which currently range between 35 percent and 36 percent a year, as soon as the IMF is satisfied with the liquidity level.

In a previous press briefing, Fernandez said the CB has effected a P2-billion reduction in the reserve money--the main determinant of overall liquidity which the IMF watches. The reserve money recently peaked at P33 billion, way above the level which the IMF had wanted--P25 billion.

But Fernandez said a reserve money level of P25 billion is "no longer feasible." He indicated that the IMF has agreed to the government's contention that aiming for such a level can harm the banking system and the economy.

Moreover, Fernandez noted that the prices of goods and services cannot be rolled back by cutting the reserve money to P25 billion. The main reason for trimming down liquidity is to slow down the rise in prices--the inflation rate. Fernandez argued that no amount of liquidity cut could restore prices to their previous levels, but it is still necessary to reduce liquidity in order to slacken the rise in prices.

CSO: 4200/1020

TIMES JOURNAL DISCUSSES ROOTS OF INSURGENCY

HK060637 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Roots of Insurgency"]

[Text] Despite the contrary insistence of certain quarters, ideology may have little to do with the insurgency in the countryside. In urban areas, with their sizable student and intellectual populations, radical philosophies may have managed to attract a large following. But in our farming communities more basic issues push ordinary people to oppose the government.

Take the case of the peasant and minority unrest in the mountain areas of Northern Luzon. Fifteen years ago, rebellion was unheard of in those parts. Communist-led insurgents concentrated on the Central Plain, where land reform in the rice-growing provinces had yet to take root. There is no doubt that land redistribution and other reforms have improved peace and order in that former hotbed. To this day, despite their best efforts and some limited gains, the insurgents have consistently failed to recapture their erstwhile strongholds in Central Luzon.

Insurgency has shifted to the rugged Cordilleras. This does not mean that the rebels have been pushed back, for now they can count on the support of various minorities--Ifugaos, Kalingas, Tingguians and others--in an area whose terrain is ideal for guerrilla warfare. We should therefore pay attention to the rebels' improbable feat of winning over communities whose rich indigenous cultures are diametrically opposed to the godless cause of communism.

The program of revolution calls for organizing and mobilizing the masses on the basis of local issues. In the mountain region, two major developments caused the minority groups to believe they were the prime targets for genocide.

The Chico River hydroelectric project was viewed by the Kalingas as a scheme to rob them of their ancestral lands and, thus, deprive them of the natural habitat which had ensured their community's survival for centuries.

On the other slope of the Cordilleras, the Tingguians woke up one day to see their traditional homeland fenced off, trees indiscriminately felled and their movement restricted, all for the sake of an expensive industrial project, Cellophil Resources Corp's pulp processing plant in Abra.

From these two emerged tribal uprisings which have become so widespread as to create its own folk-heroes: Macli-ing Dulag of the Kalingas and renegade priest Conrado Balweg, a Tingguian.

Millions of pesos have been poured not only into the projects themselves but also into the military campaigns to pacify "the restless natives." In the process, scores of lives have been lost. Hundreds of families have been relocated, their homes destroyed in the ensuing firefights. And to what end?

The Abra plant, as it turned out, was a "costly economic blunder." Technical miscalculations may soon show the Chico project to have been another mistake.

The pulp plant and the dam were both elements of a technocratic scenario for instant industrialization. Obviously, the projects' planners failed to seriously consider the effects the dam and the plant would have on the surrounding communities and give rise to problems policy-makers in Manila were in no position to anticipate. Now, we are told, all that money and effort and all those lives lost were for essentially nothing.

Certain parties should be made to account for not only these economic fiascos, but also for the tragic insurgency their greed and short-sightedness have spawned.

CSO: 4200/1020

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PLANT INQUIRY--The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] has called for a thorough inquiry into all aspects of the operation of the country's first nuclear plant. TUCP Vice President Democrito Mendoza has urged the government to conduct a public hearing on the structural soundness and safety of the Bataan nuclear plant, so as to assure the public that the nuclear energy generated will benefit and not harm the country. [Text] [HK050926 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 4 Sep 84]

GAS PRICE HIKE--Board of Energy Chairman Ponciano Mathay has said there will be no increase in the price of gasoline despite the threat by gasoline dealers to boycott the petroleum companies. According to Mathay, there is no valid reason at present to raise the prices and those of other petroleum products. He said that the government is still looking into requests by gasoline dealers to increase their prices. In this regard, Prime Minister Cesar Virata has denied the suggestion that the increase will be deducted from the specific tax which is being added to each liter of gasoline and other petroleum products. [Text] [HK060738 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 5 Sep 84]

EXTRADITION OF ABSCONDING BANKERS--The government has initiated steps to extradite to the Philippines several bankers and officials of financing firms who have absconded with millions of depositors' and investors' money abroad. Most of them have escaped to the United States. A top Central Bank official said the move is part of the Central Bank campaign to make bad elements in the banking and financing system account for the damage they have caused. Central Bank and securities and exchange officials said the wanted bankers and finance firm officials include Jaime Carino of the (Regent) Savings and Loan Bank; Raul Nicolas of (League) Capital Incorporated; William Samson, the president of (League) Capital; Fluvio Magpayo of Daily Savings Bank; Peter Sy of First United Investments and Finance Corporation; Jacinto Pascual, Jr of Pan-Asia Finance Corporation; Celso Los Angeles, Jr of Federated Thrift Bank Incorporated; and Cesar (Blans) of Banco Primero. [Text] [HK310804 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 30 Aug 84]

RANGERS KILL 'TERRORISTS' IN CAGAYAN--Seven terrorists were killed in a new clash in Cagayan. Soldiers of the 2d Scout Ranger Company engaged terrorists in an hour-long firefight at Barangay (Kalawan-Soles), near Gataran, Cagayan, the other day. The encounter was reported to Armed Forces chief, General Fabian Ver, by RUC regional unified command commander Brigadier General Alexander Felix. [Text] [OW311405 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84]

NPA HIT LIST--Philippine Constabulary-Metropolitan Command Commander Major General Prospero Olivas has announced that two top officials of the Northern Police District have been marked for liquidation by the NPA. Olivas said those marked for assassination are Colonel Elpidio Clemente, deputy superintendent of the Northern Police District, and Lieutenant General Virgilio (Osiniana), head of the Valenzuela police station. Their names were among those on a list confiscated from Ruben Alegre, the NPA commander suspected of having killed Brigadier General Tomas Karingal. According to Olivas, many other officers in the police and military forces are on the NPA's liquidation list, but he did not release all their names. Two top NPA leaders, who ambushed and killed [words indistinct] last May have been captured, according to reports received by Philippine Constabulary [PC] chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos. The captured NPA commanders are Feliciano Los Banos, leader of an NPA security unit, and Rodrigo Estimada, the second leader of [words indistinct]. The two were captured at a checkpoint set up by police and the PC in San Fernando, La Union. [Text] [HK040844 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 3 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1020

THAILAND

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PREM'S HEALTH, U.S. TRIP

BK021432 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Trairong Suwannakhiri today reported on the prime minister's health in order to give a correct information to the public following several misleading and inaccurate reports about the prime minister's illness.

He said the prime minister fell ill on 15 August with influenza. After 4 or 5 days of treatment by his doctors, the prime minister's condition improved. On 20 August, the prime minister developed a pain on the left side of his chest and his doctors were of the opinion that the symptom signaled the preliminary stage of heart disease. When the news was reported, the U.S. Government expressed concern for the prime minister's health and invited him for a thorough physical checkup in the United States as the prime minister had had a checkup at the Walter Reed Hospital in the United States 5 years ago which revealed no heart problem. The prime minister therefore decided to go to the United States for the physical checkup at the invitation of the U.S. Government. He is scheduled to leave Thailand on 14 September.

The spokesman said that the prime minister's condition has greatly improved in recent days. The prime minister could take a walk as a normal exercise. There was no relapse in his condition as some reports had said. The prime minister will resume his work at Government House on 7 September.

CSO: 4207/211

THAILAND

ATHIT LEADS GROUP ON VISIT TO PREM'S RESIDENCE

BK261000 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] This morning Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek led a group of senior officers from the three armed forces and the police department to wish Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon a happy birthday at the prime minister's Sisao residence, Bangkok. General Athit said:

[Begin recording] Today every one of us in the armed forces and the police department, represented by commanders of battalion level and above and police inspectors and above, wishes to convey regards and firm loyalty to Your Excellency and pledges to help Your Excellency in safeguarding the country's security and prosperity. In particular, on this important occasion, every one of my colleagues here and elsewhere prays to the power of the Buddhist three principles [rattana trai] and all sacred things guarding Thailand and the power of his majesty the king and queen for Your Excellency to recover from your illness and regain strength so that you can continue as the rallying point for us to carry out our duties for the country and its security and prosperity in the interest of the people. May the things we wish come true, that is, for Your Excellency to recover from your illness and regain strength quickly. My colleagues and I pledge that we will do everything to implement your policies of national administration and will together help to ensure order of the country with our lives. [End recording]

Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's reply is as follows:

[Begin recording] Military and police officers, dear friends who share our lives together, today I am very proud of the effective and united leadership of the supreme commander which is shown in the love, unity, and readiness of all of us whose duty it is to preserve national security. The implementation of your duties in the past or in the future under the leadership of the supreme commander and your determination to unite together to create great power in order to use this to safeguard the nation, religion, and the monarchy, which is the supreme institution holding Thai people together, constitute a great omen for our country. It means that we have people who are good, responsible for their duties, and who have a proper understanding and firm determination to carry out their duties with sacrifice, seriousness, and

determination for the benefit of the country and people. These qualities have been continuously displayed under the leadership of the supreme commander, commanders of the three armed forces, and the police chief. These qualities are not only evident to me but to all those in and out of the country. I believe these qualities are what the people desire. They are what we sacrifice for our people in the interest of their happiness and unity.

On this occasion, when the supreme commander kindly leads some of the soldiers and policemen to greet me on my birthday, in addition to the greetings given me it has also given me confidence. What I desire most is love and unity among us to work together on things that are right in order to create justice in our country for the benefit of the people and to safeguard the three institutions which we revere as the pillars for carrying on our lives.

I will remember your good deeds under the leadership of the supreme commander. I will try to carry out my duty to repay such good deeds so our country can continue to exist in peace and unity. In addition to the good wishes from the supreme commander, I pledge to carry out my duties to the utmost of my ability by upholding honesty toward you all and toward the country, their majesties, and every Thai person so the fruits of your deeds will benefit all Thai people. [End recording]

CSO: 4207/211

EDITORIAL URGES HOUSE MEMBERS TO GRASP SITUATION

BK311052 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Members of the House and the Confusing Situation"]

[Text] The ongoing confusing situation stems from either military or political causes, and sometimes results from military and political pressure or movements. It has evolved to the point that the prime minister himself concisely described the current atmosphere as being dominated by "rather confusing news reports." The major target of these movements is the prestige and political status of General Prem Tinsulanon in order to pave the way for someone to succeed him.

In his capacity as prime minister and leader of the administrative branch, Gen Prem Tinsulanon must be strong and decisive in this situation. Meanwhile, the people should keep their eyes on political parties, politicians, and members of the House of Representatives who form the main part of the legislative branch to see how they react to uphold the constitutional righteousness and to further develop the country's democratic system.

Although the political parties in Thailand cannot yet claim to have the full support of the people, they do have some members elected to the House of Representatives. Political parties and their members in the House of Representatives are thus legitimate representatives of the people. The people entrust them to do the work of the legislative branch in issuance of laws and regulations for the administrative branch to develop and run the country's affairs. The power the people give them is very important because it can lead the country and people to progress or calamity. With this power, they can further develop democracy or bring the country back to square one under the rule of dictatorship.

In the confusing situation which might be the work of some influential groups who want to use it for military or political purposes, members of the House of Representatives cannot simply give up and allow themselves to be used as political tools by somebody. On the contrary, they must catch up with the situation so that they can decide on which side to stand so that they will be able to defend the interests of the people and develop the democratic system in the country. Otherwise, there will be no hope for the future of the country and people.

CSO: 4207/211

EDITORIAL ON CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION

BK021020 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 1 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Why and for Whom the Interpretation?"]

[Text] The move by a group of MP's and senators seeking parliamentary interpretation of the 1983 vote on the constitutional amendment, the motion scheduled for the 3 September parliamentary session, was a political outbreak so sudden that it has "shocked" the people's feelings on a broad scale. The general public unanimously accepted that last year's attempt to amend the Constitution had been unsuccessful and that the transitional clause in the Constitution expired on 22 April 1980 after the general elections on 18 April 1983.

The House of Representatives and the Senate have performed their duties smoothly throughout the year, making the country's hopes of achieving full democracy under the constitutional system come closer to reality. Thus, when a group of people who are none other than "the same old faces" once again renewed their attempt to achieve their design, the general public cannot help suspecting what the group is really up to.

Whether the call for a parliamentary interpretation of the vote on the constitutional amendment would contribute to the common good of the country, or whether it would serve the interests of only one group while creating a tremendous loss for the country's political, economic, and social prospects as the society will have to inevitably and forever remain in the state in which discipline, law and order, and political morality are absent. This is no different from someone playing a game without a spirit of sportsmanship, playing only because he wants to win and never accepting defeat since he is pursuing only his goal without respecting other players. When the players do not play according to the rules and politicians do not adhere to the law, the result is endless confusion.

There is no respect in the social norm accepted by the members of society. On the contrary, each party is pursuing its own designs with no regard for means. This is the origin of the cult of personalities, which is rejected by civilized societies.

The Monday parliamentary session to interpret the vote on the constitutional amendment is therefore a significant turning point in the future of our politics. Students, lecturers, organizations, and people in all sectors should follow closely the development and contribute extensively their opinions and comments. In particular, representatives and senators who are directly involved in the matter must best perform their duty as representatives of the people in a spirit of a free, patriotic, and democratic people who are not subjected to the mandate of any group with the slogan: Might is right.

CSO: 4207/211

PRESS ON CONSTITUTIONAL MOTION

BK070916 [Editorial Report] Four Bangkok Thai language papers--THAI RAT, MATUPHUM, SIAM RAT, and MATICHON--on 4 and 5 September carried editorials on the Thai Parliament's decision to postpone debate of a motion on the interpretation of the Constitution. The 5 September THAI RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled "Crisis That Just Passed," says: "Parliament's vote to postpone the motion calling for an interpretation of the Constitution and the end of the parliamentary extraordinary session should improve the political climate, which had been confusing and chilling in the past few weeks, although the motion, which was the cause of the touchy political climate, has not been withdrawn. It is regrettable that the MP's who cosponsored the motion refused to withdraw it despite appeals from most of the MP's and despite comments by legal experts that the motion cannot be debated and would cause conflicts within Thai society."

The editorial then suggests that the motion's sponsors use the time during Parliament's recess to learn how the people in general feel about the motion. The editorial adds that a motion calling for an interpretation of a decision made by a past Parliament would only invite arguments and conflicts which do not benefit the democratic system.

Concluding, the THAI RAT editorial says the claim by the motion sponsors' that if successful, the interpretation would make anyone, not just a party leader, eligible for the post of prime minister "is a view that runs counter to democratic principles," pointing out that "a prime minister in democratic, parliamentary system must represent the party that enjoys a majority in Parliament."

The 4 September MATICHON editorial, on page 4, entitled "Sweeping a Bomb Under the Rug," says the parliamentary decision to postpone the motion rather than to withdraw it, is tantamount to sweeping a bomb which could explode anytime, under the rug. Discussing the motion, the editorial says: "The motion is an attempt to bring what is already dead back to life, indicating its devious political and judicial objectives. The decision to postpone it reflects a compromise simply to show that in politics no one wins or loses."

The MATICHON editorial points out that because the motion sparked vehement political argument, only its withdrawal would permanently defuse the bomb. Concluding it says: "The motion shows clearly that part of Parliament has disregarded the judicial principle and has resorted to using power outside Parliament as pressure factor, proving that some members of Parliament have become tools of a latent force which has no good will toward the democratic, parliamentary system.

In such circumstances, the majority of parliamentarians must pay attention and view the matter with farsightedness so as to avoid becoming unwitting tools and defuse the bomb that has been swept under the rug. To view the matter indifferently would invite opportunities for the democratic system to be undermined and even destroyed."

The 4 September SIAM RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled "Help Each Other Think and Understand," expresses pleasure that postponement of the constitutional interpretation motion has prevented the political argument from worsening. It adds: "However, we feel that the argument over the past few days was not so serious as to cause a crisis or hopelessness as far as our path toward more complete democracy is concerned." The editorial says it wants to look at the bright side of things and points out that the motion was proposed and put on the agenda legitimately and that having proponents and opponents argue their points is good for democracy in Thailand.

The editorial concludes: "Despite some skepticism, we feel that Parliament's postponement of the motion is the best way out, although not the final, in the currently confusing situation. Politics in a democratic development period requires compromise, and efforts to understand the entire picture in the way we present here should help create a good atmosphere for democracy."

The 5 September MATUPHUM editorial, on page 4, entitled "Today's Politics--What Does It Reflect?" points out that the constitutional interpretation motion appears to be the extension of the belief of a senior military officer that "no present party leader is capable of acting as prime minister and for this reason the Constitution must be amended to make permanent officials eligible for political posts, especially at a time when Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon is ill and there is no guarantee of how much longer he can bear the political tension." The editorial then notes that Parliament voted in compliance with Army Commander General Athit's wish to postpone the debate on the motion. "The role of Parliament nowadays makes it difficult for people to place confidence in it." The editorial continues that what also concerns the people is the narrow view of an important, senior army officer of about political party leaders, pointing out that: "Definitely, political party leaders are honorable and prestigious individuals in the eyes of the people because they are themselves MP's and are accepted by their respective parties as party leaders. Such leaders are certainly honorable enough to become prime minister in accordance with democratic process."

CSO: 4207/211

THAILAND

PAPERS DISCUSS BORDER CONFLICT WITH LAOS

BK081349 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language papers--THAI RAT, SIAM RAT, and MATUPHUM--on 6 and 7 September carried editorials on incidents at the Thai-Lao border following the collapse of talks between Thailand and Laos to settle the dispute over Laos' claim to three border villages in Uttaradit Province.

The 6 September THAI RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Laos' Provocations," refers to the Thai Army statement and the Foreign Ministry protest over the Lao troops' firing into the border area of Uttaradit Province killing two Thai border troops and wounding three others. It says that the incidents which took place after the Thai-Lao border talks ended in a deadlock are threatening the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the border dispute. Thailand and Laos are close neighbors with a history of fraternal relations and the Thai and Lao people have lived in peaceful coexistence. Border conflicts are recent phenomena. No matter who and what is behind the current Lao provocations, one thing is certain and that is that both Thailand and Laos will have to continue to share a common border.

"What is most undesirable for the Thai and the Lao people is that a flare-up in the dispute will lead to a state of insecurity in the region. The people at the border who have lived in peace for a long time are now affected by the dispute between their two governments. They stand to suffer from the blocking of border contacts as well as incidents similar to those at the Thai-Kampuchean border," the editorial says, urging Laos to stop the acts of provocation.

The 6 September SIAM RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Incidents at the Thai-Lao border," says the Thai-Lao talks to settle the problem of Laos' claim over three Thai border villages in Uttaradit Province ended in deadlock because the Lao delegation rejected all geographical and historical data and refused to take a friendly approach to solve the problem. Thailand decided to unilaterally send a technical team to make a survey of the terrain for use in future talks with Laos. Lao troops however intruded into Thai territory in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and clashed with Thai soldiers. Thai soldiers were killed and wounded in the fighting to defend their land.

"We have already said that Thailand has enough patience to cope with propaganda and slander of all kinds which are not an aggression against our national sovereignty. This is because we care for friendship with Laos and for peace in the region. However, we can never tolerate aggression by force and weapons which is a violation of Thailand's sovereignty. We therefore fully support the stand adopted by our military to retaliate against any violation of Thailand's sovereignty by force. We wish to suggest here that Thailand's retaliation should be even more forceful as the clashes take place in our own territory," the editorial says. It also suggests that the army should send troops to guard the three disputed villages as Thailand no longer trusts Laos and thus cannot leave the area a demilitarized zone.

The 7 September MATUPHUM editorial, on page 4, entitled: "Is There No Peaceful Solution to the Thai-Lao Dispute?" notes that the Thai-Lao border dispute has dragged on for 5 months now. Thailand finally decided to unilaterally carry out a technical survey of the border areas, but the work was obstructed by Lao ambushes resulting in two Thai soldiers killed and three wounded. It seems that Laos wants to aggravate the situation and incite confrontation between the two countries. The paper reminds Laos that the two countries have a long tradition of friendship and cultural affinity, even since Laos has changed from a free country to a communist socialist country.

The paper supports the declaration by the Thai supreme commander and army commander in chief that Thailand is fully entitled under international law to take retaliation to safeguard the lives and property of the Thai people from danger of such provocations. It says: "Nobody stands to win in this kind of situation. Laos will suffer economic loss resulting in worse shortages for its people, and a reduction in supplies from the Thai side. Thailand will lose a friend it has loved for long centuries. The Thai people do not wish to see that loss and therefore appeal to those behind the military provocations to immediately stop such an action and rather seek for peaceful solution to the problem."

CSO: 4207/211

LAOS' LACK OF INDEPENDENCE HINDERS BORDER TALKS

BK071026 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Unattributed article: "Laos Has Changed Its Attitude"]

[Text] Several rounds of talks have been held between Thailand and Laos, but they have failed to settle the dispute over the three border villages in Uttaradit Province despite the fact that the Thai Government has made considerable efforts of compromise with the Lao delegation to solve the problem peacefully. Laos refused to send its technical team for a joint survey of the border area with the Thai team. The secretary general of the National Security Council noted that Thailand has all along adopted a generous attitude towards solving the problem. It invited the Lao side to make a joint survey of the area, but Laos always rejected it. This shows that, contrary to what it has stated, Laos does not want the problem to be settled smoothly. Actions taken by the Lao side have spoiled the atmosphere at the talks and resulted in failure in the negotiations. The Lao delegation, moreover, used Thailand as a stage for its propaganda attack against Thailand although the Thai people never made accusations against Laos. The Lao delegation's act was a breach of diplomatic tradition and a failure in its duty. Moreover, while the talks were in recess, the Lao delegation used its embassy as the forum for its propaganda.

After the two rounds of talks ended in a deadlock, the Thai Government decided to send a technical team to inspect the terrain and survey the border-line. It meanwhile asked Laos not to carry out military operations in the three border villages while the Thai team is conducting the survey. However, Lao troops on 26 August fired artillery shells into the Thai military outposts in Ban Klang and Ban Mai villages, killing a Thai soldier and wounding a number of others. The act constituted a provocation that has worsened the tension at the border. The Thai Foreign Ministry has lodged a protest note to the secretary general of the United Nations against the action by Laos.

Dear listeners, from our review of the Lao attitude regarding the talks to solve the problem of the three disputed border villages in Uttaradit Province, we are of the opinion that our listeners too have come to the conclusion that Laos is insincere and is unwilling to solve the problem through peaceful

means. Although the Thai Government has demonstrated its sincerity and resorted to compromise in talks with Laos, the Lao side has made no concessions. It even conducted a slanderous propaganda campaign against Thailand while staying in Thailand. The Thai Government wishes to solve the problem with Laos on the basis of justice, correctness, and sincerity. It also wishes the problem to be solved between Thailand and Laos, and not by the interference of any other countries.

The Thai-Lao talks over the three disputed villages have come to the end of the first stage, when it can already be seen that Laos has considerably changed its attitude as it has come under Vietnamese influence. The talks are expected to be prolonged while Laos lacks its independence.

CSO: 4207/211

EDITORIAL ATTACKS HANDLING OF PARLIAMENTARY ISSUE

BK091146 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "To the (Thai) Parliament President"]

[Text] The parliament's extraordinary session closed on 4 September following deliberation of several dozen bills, including the 1985 fiscal budget bill. The extra urgent motion submitted by members of that Chat Thai Party only hours before the closing of the session calling for an interpretation of the Constitution under Article 194 Clause 6 was voted to be postponed and was therefore finished.

After the parliamentary session closed, no parliamentarians mentioned that motion again. This means that they consider the issue has come to an end unless somebody takes it up again in the future. However, the president of the parliament did not want the matter to stop there. He explained that he put the motion on the agenda immediately after it was proposed because he considered it important and he did not want the issue to be debated outside parliament. At one point, he said that democracy fails in this country because we do not speak the truth to ourselves and to the people.

We really don't understand the loquent words of the parliament president. In our opinion, democracy has not failed in this country after half a century of experience. It has simply not fully developed and has not achieved a state of perfection. We have never been discouraged about democracy. We will always uphold it as the administrative system of our country and we are always pursuing the goal of democracy. In fact, the election of the presidents of the Senate and the House of Representatives is based on the democratic system itself.

Now, as for the parliament president's claim that we do not speak the truth to ourselves and to the people, we do not understand the meaning of that either, although we know the meaning of the word "truth." We also do not know who it is who does not speak the truth.

The SIAM RAT newspaper does not agree with the urgent placing on the agenda of the motion to interpret the constitution, as there were other urgent

matters waiting for debate concerning the welfare of the country and the people. Although parliament has only a limited amount of time to work on national problems during its sessions, yet it still managed to create an added problem. Thanks to the political parties, the issue was settled before it could create further problems.

Who initiated the problem and who satisfied the desire of some to create the problem? We do not see any relation with the "truth" in this connection.

We have not supported this issue from the very beginning, but we have never taken anybody to task over it. Meanwhile, we praise the parliament for settling the issue--even if only temporarily.

We know what is truth and we even know who lacks truth.

CSO: 4207/211

THAILAND

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES VISIT BY UNHCR CHIEF

BK091050 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Resettlement of Refugees from Thailand"]

[Text] The secretary general of the National Security Council has thanked the UN high commissioner for refugees for the vital role he has played in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees from Thailand in third countries. The problem of refugees is a burden for Thailand and other countries and can never be solved as long as people continue fleeing from the constant fighting in Kampuchea and Laos.

There are two categories of refugees in Thailand. The first are those refugees who fled from Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam because they could not live under the present political regimes in those countries. They wish to be resettled in third countries. The second category are Kampuchean refugees who have taken shelter along the Thai border area every time the fighting has erupted. The National Security Council secretary general told the UN high commissioner for refugees that there are 125,859 refugees of the first category and about 250,000 of the second category. They pose a heavy burden for Thailand in sheltering and feeding them.

There is no question that Thailand will have to bear the burden as long as no political settlement can be found in Indochina--through the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea or through other guidelines for a solution under the framework of the United Nations. The resettlement of refugees by third countries has slowed lately because of limits on the number of places offered by third countries which prefer to take only the skilled refugees for resettlement.

The refugees of both categories have been an enormous burden to Thailand which has to provide them with shelter at camps or temporary centers. It is hoped that the UN official's fact-finding trip as well as his visit to Hanoi will contribute to a settlement of the problem, although we dare not hope that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will agree to the repatriation of the refugees as proposed by our National Security Council secretary general.

What the United Nations can also do is urge more countries who are members of the world body to understand this heavy burden and accept refugees for

resettlement and contribute funds for relief operations among the refugees taking temporary shelter in Thailand. We can never expect any achievement in this effort if there is no cooperation from members of the United Nations and the countries of origin of the refugees--Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. So long as there is no solution to the conflicts and no peace, we must accept that there will always be refugees fleeing their countries to seek shelter in other countries.

CSO: 4207/211

EDITORIAL ON THAI WORKERS IN IRAQ

BK100816 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Case of Thitthai Charoentharn: Naivete"]

[Text] The government made the right decision in sending a letter to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein requesting clemency for Thitthai Charoentharn, a Thai worker who has been sentenced to death on charge of spying for Israel. For the sake of humanitarianism and justice, Thitthai's colleagues have confirmed that he is not a spy or Israeli fifth columnist in Iraq. There is no evidence to incriminate him.

The Thai Government must realize that the majority of Thai workers in the Middle East are not knowledgeable of the culture and way of life of the people in those countries. For this reason, the chance that they will violate the customs of the countries in which they are working is quite good. The Iraqi Government should sympathize with them in this regard. Moreover, these Thai workers know nothing about politics in the Middle East, nor do they understand the mentality of the people in the region. It is difficult for foreigners to understand the Arab people's attitude toward Israel if they have not studied the history and politics of the region.

Thitthai Charoentharn is also a Thai worker who knows nothing of the culture and politics of the region. He is a writer whose books have been published. While working in the Middle East, whether in Israel or Iraq, he collected raw materials for his writing without realizing that he could place himself in real danger by doing so.

Thitthai Charoentharn is certainly no spy. Therefore, the government should ask clemency for him, although it might end up in an awkward position. Thitthai has a wife and two children to care for. President Saddam Hussein may sympathize with him.

The case of Thitthai Charoentharn should incite the government and labor officials to do something to educate Thai workers about the culture, customs, and politics of the countries to which they are going for jobs. Otherwise, they will unknowingly make the same mistake.

CSO: 4207/211

THAI RAT SUPPORTS PHICHIT ON CONSTITUTION

BK101451 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 9 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Constitution Can Be Amended"]

[Text] It is good news for patriotic and democracy-loving people that Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, the new commander of the First Army Region, expressed his straightforward opinion on politics by saying that the military did not want the Constitution to be turned again. He said if something should be amended, this should be done--man should be able to amend the Constitution since he wrote it.

According to the new First Army Region commander, the Constitution is law written by man; therefore, man should amend it for the security of the country. If we review the history of Thai politics, the tearing of the Constitution has resulted from political crises. In order to defend the Constitution, we should create a good atmosphere between the military and the politicians.

Reviewing the history of Thai politics, more than 14 constitutions were turned by means of coups d'etat since the country adopted the democratic system 50 years ago. It is good that in recent times, more military figures in power have become more democratic. The policy coming under Order 66/2523 is one example.

The move, made in early 1983 and supported by the military, to call for constitutional amendment and the recent constitutional interpretation proposal in order to let permanent government officials hold political positions and to give senators the same power as members of the house of representatives, are proceeding in accordance with the Constitution and democratic procedures.

The Constitution, as other laws that come from parliament, is written to suit the situation of the time; therefore, it could be appropriately amended. The difference is that ordinary laws can be easily amended, but there are some conditions for amending the Constitution, the supreme law of the land.

Since it has changed its administrative system, Thailand has amended the Constitution in accordance with democratic procedures several times. The present constitution allows a chance for amendment if the cabinet or more than one-third of the members of the house of representatives sponsor a motion.

Although the permanent provision of the present constitution has cut some power from the senators, it still allows them to join in the discussion on constitutional amendment for the three readings. Therefore, military officers who are also senators have the same influence in supporting or opposing the constitutional amendment as members of the house who have been elected by the people.

CSO: 4207/211

THAI RAT ON CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION ISSUE

BK101135 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 10 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Extraordinary Parliamentary Session"]

[Text] Several MP's have disclosed that many MP's and senators are considering proposing an extraordinary session of parliament to deliberate important bills that await parliamentary deliberation, such as the Bangkok city administration bill, and possibly to deliberate the constitution interpretation motion or other new motions for amendment of the constitution.

The attempt to convene an extraordinary session of parliament falls within the framework of the Constitution, which requires support of no less than one-third of the parliamentarians.

It is a fact that many important bills await parliamentary deliberation, particularly the Bangkok city administration bill, which has been delayed for many years. A factor contributing to this delay is the short duration of the ordinary session, which is only about 20 days long.

These reasons make convening an extraordinary session reasonable, providing that there is no intention to convene it to create a political situation or to please someone or some groups in particular.

If, during the extraordinary session, the attendants feel that the occasion is right for debate of the motion on constitutional interpretation postponed at the last session, it is well within their right to do so.

It must be admitted that dispute exists between the military and the political parties about eligibility of permanent officials to concurrently hold political posts, and recently a senior military officer appealed for amendment of parts of the constitution that require correction for the sake of unity.

Although it is possible that interpretation or amendment of the Constitution to make permanent officials eligible for political posts concurrently may cause strong conflict in Thai society, we believe that open debate and exchange of views in parliament will benefit the majority more than keeping the differences of opinion to oneself.

CSO: 4207/211

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST TERRORIST LAND MINE--Colonel Prayut Intharaprasit, commander of Ranger Regiment 42 in Tambon Chong, Muang District, Trang Province, reportedly ordered Second Lieutenant Thiti Pitasiri to lead a group of rangers to clear the area along the road leading to Ban Khok Sai School in Tambon Phrong Chrakhe, Yantakhao District, in preparation for the inauguration of a new school building to be presided over by Trang Provincial Governor Phiraphat Sattayaphan on 5 September. On 4 September at 1400, when the rangers' truck arrived at Ban Lam Hai bridge, it ran over a land mine with 5 pounds of TNT laid by communist terrorists. The rangers also came under fire from communist terrorists. The explosion destroyed the truck, killed a ranger named Wichaiyut, and wounded eight others. The wounded were indentified as Corporal Sabai Intharachum, Rangers Rat Ritthan, Somchao Iamla-o, Phonsit Butsabong, Sombak Sae Ui, Winai Khwan-on, Samrit Chukaeoruam, and Somchai Nuthong. After the incident, Colonel Prayut led a group of soldiers to help transport the wounded to Trang provincial hospital for treatment. [Text] [BK061010 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 6 Sep 84 p 2]

PREM DISCUSSES HIS HEALTH--At 1730 today, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Prime Minister's Office Minister Police First Lieutenant Chan Manutham, Prime Minister's Office Minister Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Trairong Suwannakhiri, Director General of the Public Relations Department Danai Siyaphai, and Professor Dr Prasop Rattanakon paid a visit to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao Thewet residence. The prime minister chatted with the group of visitors in a jovial mood for about 30 minutes. He later on allowed a group of news reporters to call on him and to interview him about his health. General Prem thanked the reporters for their concern over his condition and asked them to report to the general public that there is nothing serious about the prime minister's health as some previous reports had maintained. Prior to giving an audience to the group of visitors, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at 1700 took a walk with a group of his close aides in the compound of his Sisao Thewet resident for about 20 minutes. [Text] [BK021404 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Sep 84]

ASEAN OFFICE ELEVATED--Director General of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry Sawanit Khongsiri says that, after considering the appropriate status of Thailand's ASEAN office, the Foreign Ministry has decided to upgrade it and call it the ASEAN Department as of 9 August 1984. [Text] [BK220419 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Aug 84]

MOVE TO RECONVENE PARLIAMENT--Speaking to newsmen at Government House about a reported move to convene an extraordinary parliamentary session, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun said he believed such a move is only in the initial stage. He noted that convening an extraordinary session is possible in accordance with the Constitution but that consideration should be given as to how necessary is such a session. If it is convened for the purpose of the Senate deliberating the Bangkok City administration bill, the Senate commission reportedly has not completed its consideration of the bill. Speaking to newsmen on the same subject, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said it is commendable that MP's want to convene an extraordinary session of the parliament to deliberate the backlog of bills but they should limit their activities within the framework of law. [Text] [BK100619 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Sep 84]

CANADIAN AID FOR KHMER--Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri has reported that the Canadian ambassador to Thailand told the Thai Foreign Ministry that Canada would donate 20,000 Canadian dollars to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The grant, which will be divided equally between the two factions, came as a result of a meeting in March between Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during Prem's trip to Canada. [Summary] [BK220419 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Aug 84]

CSO: 4207/211

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR SECOND DRAFT CYCLE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Sen Col Nguyen Huu Tri of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Military Draft Council: "City's Youths and People Prepared To Carry Out Second Military Draft Cycle Well"]

[Text] The Municipal Military Draft Council met to review the first draft cycle and recommended measures to continue to do a good job of preparing for the second cycle in August of this year. The conference made the following evaluation: although there were some deficiencies in the first draft cycle, in general better results were attained than last year. Propaganda and proselyting were deeper, especially propaganda to propagandize and explain the military obligation law and teach the glorious tradition of the People's Army. Recruitment was gradually put on the right track and was fair, rational, in correct accordance with the law, and of high quality. The precincts and districts turned over troops rapidly, efficiently, on time, and in the required numbers, and encouraged the new recruits from their localities to do a good job of studying and training in the schools. After 3 months of training more than 95 percent of the new recruits enthusiastically joined units and accepted the mission of maintaining combat readiness to defend the homeland.

On the basis of those good points, this year our city is determined to do a better job of drafting youths during the second cycle than during the first cycle, in order to complete the 1984 draft task and contribute worthily to the enterprise of building and consolidating national defense. Since the beginning of April the military draft councils of the precincts and districts have arranged for youths to register and in many localities, such as precincts 3, 4, 6, and 8, Go Vap, and Binh Thanh more than 99 percent of the draft-age youths registered in correct accordance with regulations. The military draft councils at all echelons have also been consolidated, have improved the quality of their activities, and have done a good job of serving as staffs for the party committees and people's committees at all levels. Propaganda and education regarding the military obligation law among the people, especially among youths of sufficient age to fulfill their national defense obligation, have been carried out continually. Many precincts, districts, subwards, and villages have disseminated the law to the families and to individual youths, and have arranged for youths to discuss, and gain full understanding of, the basic contents of the law.

In general, the specialized preparatory work has been carried out relatively well. Many precincts and districts have affirmed that they will do a good job of carrying out the present draft cycle. However, in order to ensure good quality for the task of drafting youths it is necessary to do a better job of preparing youths with regard to morale and ideology. That is a common mission of the sectors, echelons, and mass organizations, among which the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union plays a key role. During the past several months, looking toward the heroic northern border the city's youths have engaged in many seething activities and have expressed determination to set out to defend the homeland. The basic-level Youth Union organizations have organized activities to bring into play the heroic traditions of our people and army, and to discuss revolutionary ideals and the responsibility and obligation of youths toward the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, especially in the present situation, when the Beijing expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers, are waging a many-sided war of destruction against our country, and in the situation of the northern border confronting the enemy troops day and night and being prepared to fight to defend every inch of soil of the homeland. Those seething activities have brought about a new spirit among the city's youths, who have always had a glorious revolutionary tradition and have during the past several years done a good job of developing that tradition in building and defending the homeland. After the "march in the footsteps of the heroic warriors of Dien Bien Phu" campaign, the Youth Union launched a seething "Ho Chi Minh Campaign" among youths, with many projects to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the city's liberation. With that spirit, the youths and people of the city are prepared to carry out the drafting of youths during the second cycle as well as possible.

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CSO: 4209/423

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BULGARIAN ENVOY SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK100748 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Statement by Bulgarian Ambassador to SRV Filip Markov on 40th anniversary of Bulgarian national day--recorded in Bulgarian and fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Excerpt] Dear Vietnamese friends, we are inspired by the fact that although staying thousands of miles away from home, we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the glorious Bulgarian national day with you, our fraternal friends of the same ideal. Let me express my boundless pride in noting the consistent development of Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations, through its legal grounds, the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which was signed 5 years ago by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Le Duan. The visit to Vietnam in January this year by the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has brought new encouragement for cooperation between our two countries.

We are confident that the heroic Vietnamese people, allying with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, will deal a hard blow to schemes of imperialism and hegemonism which aimed at undermining the peaceful life of the Indochinese countries. The Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples, together with peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and other socialist countries, have never worried about the military activities and provocation by imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. They will firmly advance on the selected path--the path toward socialism and communism.

The Bulgarian people are confident that the heroic Vietnamese people, as in the past, will score new achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and the most recently party Central Committee plenums.

My wish is that Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship be increasingly developed and consolidated. Long live the Bulgarian and Vietnamese communist parties. Long live leaders of our two nations. Thank you for your attention.

CSO: 4209/455

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AT SOVIET INSTITUTE--According to TASS, Professor (Benizov), deputy head of the (Dukla) Nuclear Research Institute in the Soviet Union recently, said the Vietnamese physicians, Soviet scientists, and specialists of other socialist countries are conducting various positive scientific research projects at the institute's laboratories. Since the founding of the institute, almost 150 Vietnamese physicians and engineers have studied and worked there. About 30 of them have successfully defended their Ms and Phd theses. A group of 35 Vietnamese specialists are now working at the institute. The institute has cooperated closely with various Vietnamese scientific research centers. It has provided the Hanoi Institute of Physics with two devices for scientific experiments. Vietnamese scientists have invited their Soviet colleagues annually from the (Dukla) Nuclear Research Institute to Vietnam to conduct joint research projects and to discuss various scientific and technological topics. [Text] [BK071204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Sep 84]

GREETINGS FROM CUBA'S CASTRO--Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong on the occasion of the SRV national day. The message says in part: With firm confidence in their bright future, the Vietnamese people are carrying out socialist construction and, together with other peoples in Indochina, are determined to cope with enemies of their revolutions and are heroically struggling for peace and stability in the region. On this occasion, we convey to you, esteemed comrades, our aspiration for the increasingly firm, developed, fraternal friendship and combatant solidarity between our two peoples, parties, and governments, thereby contributing exemplarily to the cause of peace. [Text] [BK070922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Sep 84]

CSO: 4209/455

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAN MINH TANH'S SPEECH DEALS WITH PARTY DEVELOPMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text of speech by Phan Minh Tanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of Ho Chi Minh City Municipal CPV Committee, at the Conference To Review the Party Member Nguyen Van Cu Class Party Development Stage: " Party Development Is Regular Task in Party Building "]

[Text] Dear comrades,

Today I represent the Municipal CPV Committee and attend the Conference To Review the Party Member Nguyen Van Cu Class Party-Development Stage, and on this occasion I would like to express to you a few ideas.

More than 7 months have passed since the 3rd Congress of Municipal Party Organization Delegates; the implementation of its resolution is being verified in the realities and its vitality is being reflected in a lively manner in all fields of activities, in revolutionary movements and in the life of the population of the municipality as there have been important initial results, which create a brighter situation for its new development.

In party building specifically, we are also continuing to resolve and successfully carry out a number of political, ideological and organizational matters; one of the results we have obtained is that we properly led and organized the Party Member Nguyen Van Cu Class recruitment for the party, which was mentioned by the 3rd Congress of Municipal Party Organization Delegates.

Dear comrades,

The Party Member Nguyen Van Cu Class Party Development Stage, which lasted from 3 February to 30 April 1984, was completed and brought about encouraging results. We recruited 2,436 new members for the party. In only 3 months the number of people recruited was nearly 76 percent of the 1983 recruitment figure, which was the highest one so far.

This recruitment stage not only obtained good results in terms of quantity and basically ensured quality, but we also brought into the party a force of young youth union members that accounted for 68.99 percent, with 31 percent being women, and a group of workers directly doing production work that accounted for about 15.31 percent of the total party organization strength, up to 56.8 percent compared to enterprise units. On the other hand, in a number of party organizations the fact that new members were admitted in this stage put an end to the existence of memberless units and components (Electric Power Corporation 2). Such results not only had realistic effects on strengthening the party and making its membership younger, as well as raising for the first time the percentage of workers in the party, but also made the task of consolidating the party organizations, administrations and mass organizations at the basic level much more effective and created a new momentum for the leadership to fulfill the political task of the party at the basic level in the present revolutionary stage in the municipality. Furthermore, in this recruitment stage we were able to find, train and improve thousands of new people as we were preparing for consideration and recruitment of new members for the party in the time to come. That is the most generalized result, one that is very encouraging. On behalf of the Municipal CPV Committee, I warmly praise the achievements we have made.

The reason behind all of the above-mentioned results was that many party organizations had fully understood the resolution of the 3rd Congress of Municipal Party Organization Delegates and the policy of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee, had recognized early the importance of the party development stage devoted to the Party Member Nguyen Van Cu Class and hence had adopted the attitude of seriously carrying out those policy and resolution -- in all that, the change in the concept of the party committee echelons, administrations, mass organizations and cadres and party members was the important reason contributing to the overall results.

Many party committee echelons did not stop at such a change of concept but started right away to prepare for and quickly draw up plans; actively discussed their goals; paid attention to finding and training thousands of people; adopted urgent measures in connection with such activities as checking personal backgrounds, preparing files, scheduling consideration of their cases, and so on; and at the same time strengthened control and supervision and closely worked with the party installations to directly help them to resolve any confusion about history and evaluation of the masses, thus creating favorable conditions for them to obtain good results from their work.

The change of concept and the well-prepared activities as mentioned above represent the basic strengths in the leadership task of our party committee echelons and also the necessary experience that will facilitate our leadership later.

In this party development stage not only did we obtain good results and get the necessary experience for all, but in every party organization there were realistic and rich experiences, which have been reported by individual units to the conference. These are very interesting points; however, next to them there still are weak aspects that need to be overcome early, as the final report has suggested.

Dear comrades,

The final report has mentioned many matters that I totally concur with. Here I would like to emphasize some additional ideas so that, along with you, we could think over, study and on that basis suggest any measures to organize and exert leadership over effective implementation of the resolution of the 3rd Party Organization Congress and Directive No 2 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee on stepping up the party-developing task in the 2 years of 1984-1985.

1. Promote a broader and more thorough understanding of the resolution of the 3rd Municipal Party Organization Congress and the directive of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee on the task of building the party and stepping up party development in the party, administration and mass organizations and first of all clearly define the responsibilities of the party committee echelons, secretary and the people in charge of the administration.

In order to ensure the party organization leadership over all aspects of the municipality's work and to successfully carry out the tasks suggested by the CPV Central Committee and party organization congress, we must more thoroughly understand the common party organization-building task in the next 2 years, which is: "Continue to heighten understanding of socialism and the communist ideals, to build a firm stand in the struggle between 2 roads, to maintain vigilance, to firmly fight against the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists, the American imperialists and other reactionary forces; continue to heighten the class character, pioneering quality and organizational principles of the party, to strengthen solidarity and unification, to develop the overall strength of the proletarian dictatorship and the collective ownership right of the working people, to raise the fighting capacity and power of the party organization; and strive to make the party organization strong and clean politically, ideologically and organizationally and closely attached to the worker class and working masses."

The above-mentioned party-building task creates an extremely great and heavy responsibility for all party committee echelons, party organizations, administrations, mass organizations and the entire body of cadres and party members. We must do our very best and work quickly and with good quality in order to successfully carry it out in the next 2 years. One of the things of

such an importance is to strive to step up recruiting new members for the party, a matter that is positively mentioned in the congress resolution: "In the next 2 years, through the revolutionary mass movement, actively select and train about 10,000 outstanding people as prospective party members of ensured quality, with at least one-third of them being workers and two-thirds members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Raise the percentage of party members being of worker background in the party organization to at least 20 percent and to have in every industrial enterprise 40 percent of party members taking a direct part in production in its shops."

In order to ensure fulfilling this need we must have a change of concept toward the party-building task in general, and party development in particular, on the part of the municipal party organization and linked with the political task, and on the basis of implementing the party line and policies and through the movements aimed at improving technical knowledge, practicing thrift, raising labor productivity, ensuring quality and economic results, and so on, discover outstanding people for training purposes for development of the youth union, for creating teams of loyal people and through which for training and testing them before admitting into the party.

All party members, all party chapters and all party committee echelons must carry out that task; every party member must be assigned the job of educating the masses for party development; every party chapter in every field of activity must have positive resolution and goals for party development; all mass organizations must be responsible for party building and have plans for selecting and training their outstanding members and introducing them to the party, particularly to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, for membership consideration.

But here it is necessary to emphasize the role and responsibilities of the party committee echelons as a collective, first of all the responsibilities of secretaries.

Along with other jobs, party development is one of the key jobs the party secretaries are to do; therefore, secretaries are the persons responsible to the party chapters, committee echelons and committees of superior ranking while assuming leadership over building up strength and stepping up party development, must think seriously and have very positive and effective measures to educate party members and the masses and to heighten their concept and responsibility for increasing the strength of the party organization, and must affirm the relationships among the party, administration and mass organizations in the party-developing task. In the course of carrying it out, secretaries must have plans for direct control in order to assist the party installations and for getting experience to facilitate the leadership job.

Now that we have the party task, but if we do not have cadres and mostly the ones who bear the main responsibility to organize leadership over carrying it out, the task will remain unfulfilled. Consequently, the role of cadres, the role of secretaries who bear the main responsibility are extremely important and greatly affect the party task, whether it is carried out effectively or not. If the persons bearing the main responsibility neglect the work, do not have full control over the plan and fail to organize its fulfillment, they will not bring about any good results and also leave serious consequences, which will adversely affect the activities and quality of the party organization.

To show clearly the role and responsibilities of secretaries toward the party-developing task is a very important matter; at the same time, the responsibility of the head of the administration for this job cannot be underestimated. In the capacity of commander of an organ, hospital, school, enterprise, regular work, store, subward, village, and so on, the head bears the greatest responsibility for organizing and directing fulfillment of the specialized and production task; takes care of the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants and the working people; and creates new material bases to be consolidated and developed for the purpose of fulfilling the political task. This activity cannot be separated from building the true revolutionary strength in general, and consolidating and developing the party in particular. Actually to properly do the party-developing job is to contribute to creating new factors, to increase the party's leadership force, to create sources of cadres in order to consolidate the administration organization and mass organizations at the basic level and thus to step up proper fulfillment of the political tasks of units. Therefore the head of the administration, in addition to the responsibility of a party member, a committee member or a good person in the masses for fulfilling his task toward the party, also plays an important role and has an important responsibility for making his own contribution to creating favorable conditions for his unit to step up the party-developing job.

It is obvious that the role and responsibilities of the secretaries and heads of administration are very important and cannot be separated from each other, are closely related to each other and bear the same responsibility for the party-developing job. Consequently, the uniform change of concept in connection with the responsibilities of secretaries and the persons in charge of the administration is an extremely important factor that helps to step up the party-developing job at the basic level.

To prove the above-mentioned points we have very many examples: In 1981, nearly 50 percent of party installations in districts, more than 50 percent of party installations in wards, one-third of enterprise party organizations subordinate to the Municipal CPV Committee and 116/165 enterprise party organizations subordinate to ward and district party committees failed to admit new party members. In the meantime, the revolutionary realities in the

municipality had created tens of thousands of outstanding core people and in that year there were about 5,000 possible prospective party members. In the Nguyen Van Cu party development stage (3 February-30 April 1984), in the first 3 months of 1984, 51.65 percent of party installations did not do the party-developing job (56.65 percent in the ward block, 59.64 percent in the district block, and so on).

The fact that that many party installations did not work for party development is a great problem that exists, a shortcoming in organization and leadership. As we mention this shortcoming, we cannot help mentioning a reason of foremost importance -- the lack of responsibility on the part of a number of party committee echelons and secretaries for the party-developing job. In some localities this inaction has even lasted from the day of liberation of the South until today, without a single person being admitted into the party.

Let us ask this question: Why in the same period of time, from 1980 until now, did about 40 percent of our party installations succeed in admitting new party members? Among the units that succeeded in getting new party members many good models in terms of doing good work in many aspects or in one aspect, namely recruiting many new party members, building political force, developing revolutionary mass movements and having good strength in productive labor, have appeared (such as the party organizations of Thanh Cong Textile Enterprise, Phong Phu Textile Enterprise, Phuoc Long Textile Enterprise, Soldering Iron Industry Gas Corporation, Electric Power Corporation 2, Precinct 1 Party Organization, Hoc Mon District Party Organization, and so on). Among them there are localities where the force of party members which used to be weak and small has grown both quantitatively and qualitatively, a basic party organization has been established out of a party chapter, or there have been enough party members being recruited to distribute them to the installations that had a few or no party members, thus doing away with the memberless installations (Electric Power Corporation 2). Those achievements are also good examples of the sense of responsibility and party-building concept of the cadres, party members and people in those installations, where the role of the party committee echelons, secretaries and persons in charge of the administration was very important.

To mention this problem helps us to recognize the actual reason behind it so that in the time to come we could at any cost overcome it.

2. Pay more attention to and concentrate energy upon stepping up party development among workers directly engaged in production.

The report of the Executive Committee at the 3rd Congress of Municipal Party Organization Delegates offered this observation: although attention was paid to party development, it was carried out rather slowly in all areas and with few recruited members, too few among workers engaged in production.

In the last 8 years our party organization admitted into the party 13,183 new members, among them only 1,180 were workers directly engaged in production. The percentage that accounts for members of the municipal party organization being workers, however, was gradually increased: .03 percent in 1976; 17.83 percent in 1983. The recruitment of party members being workers directly engaged in production and such percentages are very low and inappropriate for an industrial municipality having a large worker population. This is a problem that still remains and a shortcoming in our leadership over party building, particularly in the party-developing job carried out in the worker class, which we have repeatedly mentioned in self-criticisms.

Dear comrades,

"With a party of which the majority of members come from farmer and petty bourgeois background, and the understanding of revolution (on their part) originates from patriotism," the party has always put above everything else the building of its worker class character and pioneering quality. The 5th Party Congress has pointed out: "The key task in party building today is to continue raising the worker class character and pioneering quality of the party; to build the party politically, ideologically and organizationally strong in order to ensure successful fulfillment of the party line; to raise the leadership capacity of the party in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland; and to make the party capable of maintaining its revolutionary and scientific nature and remaining a party that is truly clean, has a good fighting power and stays closely linked with the masses."

On the basis of the party-building situation and task and the class character and pioneering quality of the party, think about the positive measures for making our party organization grow up, in which pay utmost attention to educating and training the worker class so as to recruit more and more outstanding and fully qualified workers for the party and to keep raising the number of members in our party organization being workers at percentage levels commensurate with the role and responsibilities of a leading class and with the role of a large central industrial municipality having a large worker population and a considerable force of scientific and technical cadres.

Therefore, I propose that you, particularly those of you who are in charge of party building and the administration in enterprises, have good coordination and discussions in a well-planned manner in order to assume leadership over recruiting party members among workers directly engaged in production so as to raise by 1985 the percentages of party members being workers in the party organization as a whole to 20 percent and of party members directly engaged in production in shops in every industrial enterprise to 40 percent, and resolve at any cost the problem of having so far failed to pay attention to the party-developing job in the worker class. Naturally as we do the job, we

must pay attention to both quantity and quality, but we should not go after quantity alone or under the pretext of ensuring quality fail to pay attention to quantity.

To carry out party development in the worker class is a responsibility of the party organizations, but we must have a correct concept about the worker class in the municipality, as well as the worker class all over the country. The municipal worker class was born before the bourgeoisie and has a long history of struggling against the imperialists and capitalists. In different periods of the revolution, it always followed the party and always maintained a movement of struggle. Many workers' struggles broke out in the municipality and attracted different strata of youth, students, small business people, small owners and patriotic intellectuals into them.

During the U.S. -puppet occupation, in spite of being repressed, terrorized and cheated, the worker class still turned to the revolution. When the municipality had just been liberated, as we did not have time yet to take over all factories, workers were actively protecting machines, storehouses, etc.; and in recent years, the worker class in the municipality has been showing its revolutionary nature by overcoming difficulties in connection with raw materials and living conditions in order to continue to step up production. However, besides that fine nature there still exist in the worker class some weaknesses, and even negative aspects, but by nature the worker class in our municipality remains the one that has the most obvious revolutionary nature.

About the worker class of our country and this municipality there have been many books and speeches by the leaders of our party dealing with it in a keen and rich manner. It is obvious that we do not lack any documents and realities to get to know our workers. About this point we must ask ourselves: Are the nearly 10 years that have passed enough time for the communists in the municipality to understand workers? How far does our concept about the worker class go? We must overcome any narrow-mindedness, prejudices and misunderstanding about workers.

The recruitment of many party members being workers in some way means that we have raised the quality and class character of the party; it also has a great significance in terms of the organizational aspect of the task of building our party organization. The fact that I emphasize with you the recruitment of many party members from the ranks of workers does not mean that we want to discriminate, but we must consider the significance of party building and the class character of the party and combine it with the characteristics of the real situation that has existed in our party organization while raising the party development question.

3. As we recruit new party members, pay more attention to educating and training women for admission to the party.

Dear comrades,

We must fully understand the role and correctly evaluate the great achievements of women who have contributed to the revolutionary undertaking of the party. Ever since the establishment of the party, mostly since the day of liberation, women of all age groups, from all circles and occupations in both urban and rural areas and in all fields and work locations -- women who are workers, farmers, intellectuals, city residents, workers in other fields and especially on the "sizzling hot" distribution and circulation front -- have upheld their sense of responsibility, overcome all difficulties, made many achievements and helped to create good movements, including the "The new women build and defend the fatherland" movement. In the patriotic emulation movement, many women have earned the titles of progressive laborers, outstanding emulators, champions in agriculture and "golden hands" in industrial productive labor. In other occupations there are so many women who have set examples in terms of striving to overcome difficulties and being good at handling work for both the country and the home.

As to their work and achievements, it is the Women's Union of the municipality that has organized the job of carrying them out. Its effective activities have made very important contributions to the great victory in the transformation, building and defense of the municipality.

On the basis of an understanding of the role of women and a correct evaluation of their merit, the party committee echelons and Women's Union of the municipality must have plans for educating, organizing and mobilizing them for joining the movements and pay more attention to training them to raise their political, cultural and specialized professional knowledge, particularly in the case of young women. Through the movements and on the basis of their improved capabilities, select outstanding women for training to become good cadres and consider admitting them into the party -- that is the responsibility of the party committee echelons, party organizations and Women's Union of the municipality. Strive to raise by the end of 1985 the percentage of women in the party organization to about 40-50 percent. Presently this percentage is still low, even during the Nguyen Van Cu Class stage -- about 31.4 percent. In the district block, the party organization block and the block of subordinate party installations, this percentage is only 26-27 percent. In order to gradually raise the percentage of women in the party organization, in addition to having a correct understanding of their role and achievements, we must do our very best to avoid prejudices, narrow-mindedness, paternalistic behavior, having respect for men and contempt for women, and so on.

Attention must be paid to party development among women and improvement must be made in recruiting more women -- this is the responsibility and an objective need in the revolutionary undertaking of the party in general and the liberation of women in particular in the party organization of our municipality.

4. Take extremely good care of educating probationary party members following their admission to the party.

The newly-admitted party members in order to become regular party members must go through a period of training and trial. Therefore, we cannot consider admitting new members into the party the end of things, but instead the party committee echelons must pay attention to and have plans for training in and educating them about the communist ideals, the worker class position and view, the role and responsibility and combat position of party members; they must make the probationary party members understand the line and policies of the party, the tasks of the municipal party organization in the present revolutionary stage and the 15 points that have been set by the CPV Central Committee Secretariat about party protection, which serve as a basis for them to strive to become good party members. We must do our best to avoid the phenomenon of neglecting education intended for probationary party members following their admission to the party.

A past experience showed that in a number of party installations, due to a lack of attention paid to educating probationary party members, since 1980 we have expelled from the party hundreds of party members during the probationary period who committed ideological and moral wrongdoings; even during the Nguyen Van Cu Class party admission stage there appeared some cases of negative behavior shortly after the admission to the party had taken place, including the cases of fleeing abroad.

Obviously in each stage and each year we would admit into the party thousands of new members; in the Nguyen Van Cu Class party admission stage alone, nearly 2,500 people were added to the ranks of probationary party members. If we did not pay attention to caring about their education, it would be a great shortcoming on our part in connection with raising the quality of party members. About this matter, I suggest that in addition to the responsibilities of party committee echelons, the organizing, propaganda and training, and control committees of the party coordinate their activities and have plans for helping the party committee echelons to carry it out.

5. Party development must go hand in hand with raising the quality of party members and expelling any unqualified members from the party.

The strength of the party first depends on the quality of its members, that is on the degree of understanding and absorption of Marxism-Leninism, the

degree of understanding and application of the party line and policies and the revolutionary will power and actual working capacity of party members. Therefore, in the party-developing job, always understand that meaning, attach importance to quality, use the criteria as a basis, maintain tight leadership with positive plans and measures, fight the tendency to lower the quality requirements and to go after quantity alone, overcome narrow-mindedness and inaction and create positive conditions for party development. However, our party organization in the present situation must have an appropriate number of party members in order to have a sufficient fighting force, ensure close relations with the masses and strengthen the leadership role of the party in every field of work and in all areas in the municipality. Therefore, to step up the party-developing job and to bring into the party outstanding people in full compliance with the criteria for admission of party members means to increase everyday the strength of our party organization and to make its fighting power greater everyday. This is the necessary law of party building and the objective requirement of the present political task and the task that our party organization will demand. Therefore, all party committee echelons must pay utmost attention to it and have plans for carrying it out. However, we must realize that developing the party in accordance with the right criteria and in the right direction is actively contributing to consolidating the party and a condition for supplementing and renewing the ranks of party cadres. As we develop the party, we must consolidate it at the same time, educate and train party members on a timely basis, raise their quality and expel from the party on a timely basis any members who are not qualified so as to make our party organization cleaner and stronger everyday. To consolidate the party to make it strong is the basis for doing well the party-developing job.

To regularly take into the party the most outstanding people who have shown the greatest understanding and to eliminate from the party on a timely basis those who are not qualified members, the decadent and deviant elements and the opportunists is also a necessary law of development and elimination.

In the present situation of membership in our party organization, we have a majority of cadres and party members who are courageous, struggle to overcome difficulties, maintain the combat position and have fine revolutionary qualities and whose political capacity, cultural, scientific and technical knowledge and economic and social managerial capabilities have been raised one level higher. However, next to them quite a few cadres and party members in our party organization have not yet fully understood the common line and economic line of the party; have not yet truly realized the bitter, decisive and complex nature of the struggle between us and the enemy and the present class struggle; and thus have seriously lost their vigilance toward the enemy and made mistakes in the struggle between the two roads. In a number of activities and among a group of cadres and party members, there still exist evidences of sharp decline of the will to fight and concept of organization and

discipline, poor implementation of party policies and line and state laws and, in the case of some party members, deterioration of ideological stand and quality and serious shortcomings.

This situation requires that all party committee echelons and party organizations further heighten their responsibility for seeking the most effective measures to educate and train the party members and cadres of the party organization and to raise their quality. Strive to build the party in three aspects -- political, ideological and organizational -- in order to raise the fighting power and leadership capacity of every party organization; at the same time, firmly expel from the party the decadent and deviant elements who abuse their position by stealing public properties, taking bribes, colluding with dishonest business people and bourgeois to get rich and oppressing the masses; and take disciplinary action against the party members and management cadres who have appeared irresponsible and failed to seriously carry out the task assigned to them.

To seriously do the above-mentioned job means we have contributed to consolidating and raising the quality of party members in the party organization.

6. To care about and step up the party-developing job is not only the task and responsibility of the party committee echelons and party organizations but also the responsibility of the mass organizations for taking part in party building.

The revolutionary undertaking led by the party is that of the masses. Therefore, party building is also the responsibility of the masses; consequently, the mass organizations, trade unions, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Women's Union, Collectivized Farmers' Association, etc. must have plans for propaganda and education aimed at the masses within themselves to teach them about socialism and the party and periodically select and train them and make a list of the outstanding union and association members being qualified for recommendation to and consideration by the party chapter. Once every 3 months at the basic level and 6 months at the ward and district level the party committee echelons must hold a meeting with the executive and standing committees of the mass organizations to hear their report and to give leadership ideas. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must have positive plans and many forms of activities aimed at making the young people, particularly the youth union members, understand the party, be closely attached and loyal to the party and enthusiastically take the lead in every revolutionary activity, first of all right at the basic level.

With their responsibilities, all mass organizations, mostly the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, must strengthen their leadership and have plans for letting their installations take part in party building, and first of all in stepping up the party-developing job.

7. Combine permanent work with organized stages in party development.

The party-developing job is a permanent task in party building. If we want to turn it into a routine job, we want to carry it out in accordance with definite plans. In every party installation, in every party organization, party-development plans must be drawn up every 6 and 12 months. Only by drawing up such plans can the leadership of party committee echelons and the execution of work by party installations become routine and permanent as we want to avoid the situation in which things are done in a spontaneous, confusing, passive and irregular manner, with a lack of scientific calculations.

If we only claim that we must make the job routine and permanent while failing to carry it out in accordance with plans, that will be a shortcoming. Therefore, we suggest that the party committee echelons and party organizations assume direct leadership over drawing up party-development plans based on a pattern to be provided by the Organization Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee.

As we draw up party-development plans, we not only make party development a routine job but also assist the party committee echelons and party organizations in becoming more active in leadership work, now and in the future, in either difficult or favorable time. That will serve as a basis for raising the sense of responsibility of party committee echelons, secretaries, key administration cadres, mass organizations and party members toward the party-developing job. Only by so doing can we create favorable conditions for making this job routine and permanent.

Dear comrades,

Although permanent party development based on plans is something we must carry on, we must also consider the requirements, both immediate and long-term, of the political task and in leadership have points and scope. Therefore, combining with regularly stepping up the party-developing job, organize stages of recruitment for the party, such as the Nguyen Van Cu Class stage which we have completed with good results. About this work let me suggest that the party committee echelons and party organizations make it suitable for each party organization and each party installation and that the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee assign the responsibility for assisting it in assuming leadership and having plans for execution of the job to the Organization Committee, Propaganda and Training Committee and Control Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee.

At the present time, we are having lots and lots of work to do and many of us have selflessly struggled for the work of the party, for successful implementation of the resolution of our Municipal Party Organization Congress. More

than ever, we must do our very best to gain time, to know how to combine more closely the various aspects of the political and party building tasks, to further strengthen control and supervision and to work closely with and to help party installations so that, together, we carry on and do with good results the work that the party has assigned to us.

The party-developing job is not only an objective need and the law of development of the party but also an aspiration and longing of the masses toward the party. This fact must receive greater attention from all of our party committee echelons, party organizations, mass organizations and party members.

I wish you all good health and good success in your work.

5598

CSO: 4209/413

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES RADIO-TV DECISION

OW091209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] On 1 September the Council of Ministers issued decision No 115-HDBT on radio, wired radio, and television transmission work.

The decision sets forth the major tasks, concrete policies and measures, and objectives, to be achieved through the sector's efforts in the years ahead. It also clearly determines the sector's function, task, and organizational machinery at the central, provincial, district, and village levels.

According to the decision's appraisal, in years past and in light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party Central Committee plenums and other resolutions of the party Central Committee, the radio, wired radio, and television transmission work has developed relatively well, with increasingly greater results.

The Voice of Vietnam and the central television station, which are the central level's audio visual means of communicating the news and the most rapid, efficient, and extensive mass information media, have actively supported the two strategic tasks in the present stage of revolution. The radio, wired radio, and television network, from the central to the grassroots level, has made significant contributions to enhancing the correct concept of the situation at home and abroad as well as the line and policies of our party and state.

In recent years, thanks to the correct application of the motto of joint state-people work and joint central-local level work, the radio, wired radio, and television transmission work in the provinces, districts, and grassroots level has developed quite rapidly and extensively.

The Vietnam Radio and Television Commission has drawn up technical guidelines suitable to actual situations in each region and has developed the radio, wired radio, and television transmission network using various technical models. The commission has made initial effort to improve management and gradually overcome the subsidy-based management system. It has organized sector-wide emulation movements with practical contents and concrete measures and has therefore brought about good results.

The decision also points out the major deficiencies and shortcomings in the radio, wired radio, and television transmission work at present:

The propaganda content has not yet met, in a timely and good manner, the requirements for inculcating the party's line, policies, and standpoints.

Its level of scientific work, combativeness, and persuasion is not yet high.

Many of its programs and features are not yet truly interesting and attractive.

There still remains a big gap between the programs broadcast and their assimilation by the masses.

The production and supply of materials and equipment as well as the training and fostering of cadres and workers have not yet met the sector's requirements for development.

The organization of the sector machinery has not yet been stabilized and perfected.

Against that background and with a thorough understanding of the spirit of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth national party congresses and other resolutions of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers' decision points out the key tasks to which the radio, wired radio, and television sector should devote its capabilities to carrying out well:

Firmly grasp the party's line and its standpoints, the concrete state positions and policies in the new stage.

Unceasingly enhance the qualities of radio, wired radio, and television programs.

Consolidate and develop the radio, wired radio, and television transmission work, with attention given to the district and grassroots levels.

Promote international cooperation.

Perfect the sector's organization and machinery from the central to the local level.

Continue to improve management, train and foster cadres and workers, and formulate and promulgate policies and systems of the sector.

The Council of Ministers also sets forth a number of concrete policies and measures for implementing the above task and points out the objectives, to be achieved through efforts, of the radio, wired radio, and television sector, for the coming years.

1. Regarding the improvement of the contents of radio, wired radio, and television programs, the decision stresses the need to reflect in a timely manner and analyze profoundly all progressive models and new factors through the depiction of concrete facts, real-life individuals, and creative work methods of production installations and localities, as well as the need to level stern criticisms against deviations and negativism in society and to struggle against enemy sabotage propaganda.

Regarding the objectives to be attained through efforts, the decision stresses the need to build up, expand, and consolidate a solid wired radio system; to expand television program viewing with various suitable methods; to enhance the material-technical bases for the Voice of Vietnam and the central television station; and to consolidate the material-technical bases for regional, provincial, district, and precinct stations, with attention given to the mountainous region and offshore islands.

2. Regarding the management of projectors and video cassettes, the decision says, the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission is responsible for coordinating with the Culture Ministry in assisting all localities and sectors in importing audiovisual equipment in accordance with the uniform technical standards; in organizing the production and release of audiovisual programs; in cadre training; in organizing service installations for equipment repairs and showing video cassettes.

The Council of Ministers decision on radio, wired radio, and television transmission work points out the need, in the field of organization, to determine the position and function--and perfect the apparatuses--of all echelons from the central to the provincial, district, and village levels.

The decision clearly notes that in the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly responsible to the central government, the radio and television stations-concerned should both directly manage the provincial stations and manage the wired-radio and television transmission work across the province. Also, in that spirit, district wired-radio stations, which have own property, expenditure allocations, and identification numbers [con soos rieeng], should directly manage their own stations while simultaneously managing the grass-roots-level wired-radio transmission work within their own territory.

The Council of Ministers decision reminds all village party echelons and administrations to concern themselves with providing tight leadership over village wired-radio stations, professionalizing grassroots-level wired-radio cadres, and helping village wired-radio stations acquire stabilized material bases, expenditure allocations, and cadre regimes so that they can operate continuously.

The decision entrusts the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission with the responsibility to concretize the decision into programs and plans of action and the responsibility to join the sectors concerned at the central level and people's committees at all echelons in organizing well the implementation of the above decision.

CSO: 4209/455

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CAO BANG PARTY CONFERENCE--The Cao Bang provincial party committee recently held a conference to discuss measures to triumphantly implement the resolution of the party Central Committee sixth plenum. The conference realized the necessity to formulate the program of action to create initial progress in the management mechanism at grassroots units, strengthen agricultural cooperatives, promptly overcome deviations in the product contract system, rearrange production establishments, optimally mobilize production capability, invest more capital in producing important products, expand construction materials factories, and produce more agricultural-forestry products for export. [Summary] [BK101233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84]

CSO: 4209/455

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ENGINEERING STATE ENTERPRISE ISSUES PRICE LIST

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Economic Information column]

[Excerpt] The Engineering State Enterprise 30-4, 104 Nguyen Van Cu St., 1st Precinct (telephone: 93.323 and 22.945), is specialized in producing and taking orders for making paper clips and staples for bookbinding and cardboard boxes; repairing automobiles; and making on contract orders chrome-coated wire and wire. (In the case of the 0.5-0.6-millimeter wire for making bamboo shades for export, customers are to supply all materials -- iron and steel, zinc, FO oil and acid -- and the price is 14.5 dong/kilogram; or if customers provide the principal materials, iron and steel, the price will be 21 dong/kilogram.)

Xerox and onionskin papers: White onionskin, size 21 x 33: 70 dong-80 dong/ream; 21 x 27: 60 dong-70 dong/ream -- yellow onionskin, size 21 x 33: 55 dong-60 dong/ream; 21 x 27: 45 dong-50 dong/ream -- yellow xerox paper, size 21 x 33: 64 dong-70 dong/ream; 21 x 27: 60 dong-65 dong/ream -- wrapping paper: 35 dong/kilogram.

The enterprise accepts contracts for wholesale and retail sales with municipal and provincial organs and units. Payment is by transfer of money from account.

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CSO: 4209/413

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SELLING OF BREAD ON HO CHI MINH CITY FREE MARKET DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Le Tien Tuyen: "Bread on the City's 'Free' Market; Openings Through Which Flour 'Runs' Out to Private Merchants; Methods for Stopping That Practice and Taking Bread Directly to the Workers"]

[Text] Editor's Note: In recent months the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG has continually received letters from readers about the processsing and supplying of bread in the city. Many of the letters have asked why much bread is sold on the "free" market although flour is an imported item and is managed by the state. People with salary incomes and the working people must pay high prices and are greatly harmed. That is irrational, has a bad effect, and creates an unwholesome tendency. A SAIGON GIAI PHONG reporter investigated that situation and made the following observations:

Things Seen at Selling Locations

At 0300 hours, when the Hoa Binh bread bakery in Precinct 1 opened, many customers were already waiting. That was ordinarily the case. It should be said that among those "customers" there were merchants who specialized in buying up bread. Within an hour the place had become a small "market," with private merchants selling bread from nearly 10 baskets. They sold bread on consignment to bread-selling carts or sold it at retail prices to consumers at three to five dong above the bakery's price. People unwilling to pay such prices had to stand in line and wait for other batches of bread to be taken from the ovens.

The people told us that among those who specialized in buying up bread were the blackmarketers Quan, Lun, Hung, etc., who specialized in wooing the organs and units so that they could purchase bread rationing booklets and coupons, then bought up bread and distributed it all over. We verified the fact that they obtained a considerable quantity of bread every day and that they operated very openly, and were subjected to virtually no control.

There was a similar situation at the processed grain selling point a the Ba Chieu market. By 0600 there was already a long line of people, jostling and shoving one another, waiting in line to buy bread. The workers, civil servants, and ordinary people could not endure that situation but didn't have much time and had to buy bread from private merchants at higher prices. A

number of people hire themselves out to stand in line and buy bread for the private merchants, charging two or three dong per loaf.

Where Do the Goods Come From?

Between the Hang Xanh intersection and Tan Cang bridge and the Binh Trieu railroad station we counted at least 100 vehicles and stands selling bread and roast duck. At the Bay Hien intersection and the western bus station, a considerable number of people sell that product. Small, ready-to-eat filled rolls, and large loaves weighing half a kg and spread with glistening butter were displayed on wooden racks. That does not include thousands of privately owned bread and cake carts in the city. As we all know, bread and other products, such as vermicelli, cakes, steamed meat rolls, etc., are processed from flour. The state must import flour by using foreign exchange or exchanging goods with foreign countries. The state exercises centralized management. Why does so much of that product fall into the hands of the private merchants?

In the course of the investigation we noted the following sources of "supply": some of the bread is brought in by merchants from the provinces, via land, railroad, and water routes, avoiding the state control stations. A considerable quantity of flour is brought to the city to supply the unorganized market. According to investigatory data obtained in many places, at least four or five tons of flour are brought into the city on each Thong Nhat train. However, attention has not been paid to controlling the circulation of that product and to state purchasing in order to bring it into the orbit of organized distribution.

Furthermore, there are other large sources of flour to bloat the "free" market in the city, such as flour which belongs to the provinces according to goods-exchange contracts and is picked up at municipal warehouses but instead of being sent to the provinces is "turned over" on the spot to the private merchants or is sold to units which do not have the function of dealing in that product (after which it also reaches the private merchants). At Binh Tay market we saw private merchants and commercial units not authorized to deal in that product freely selling that product. In addition, some of the flour on the market is due to some units which do business in the city on a daily basis but do not sell or assign the flour to units with commercial functions. Instead, they use it as "private property" to exchange for other goods. Eventually, that flour also reaches the "free" market!

The fourth source: shortcomings in processing and distribution management in a number of precincts and districts.

In addition to the above-mentioned "cracks," a source of flour is the city's managing sector, which is assigned responsibility for organized processing (by state bakeries or private bakeries on contract). But because of lax management the bread falls into the clutches of the private merchants.

After the issuance of Directive 12/CT-UB of the Municipal People's Council regarding the management of and commerce in flour in the city, the Grain Commerce Corporation issued document No 299, which provided specific guidance

to the precincts and districts regarding production and processing, in order to serve the local consumers. We visited the Grain Commerce Corporation and were told that the sector has made many efforts in receiving and purchasing flour, in maintaining flour stocks in order to distribute it uniformly to the precincts and districts, and guiding contracting-out and processing to meet the needs of the consumers.

In Precinct 4, after receiving guidance from the sector, the precinct party committee, and the precinct people's committee, the grain stores processed all the flour they received. Bread was strictly regulated with regard to quality and quantity. After being produced by contractors, all of the bread was collected and supplied to nearly 50 organ and enterprise canteens, 17 subward Women's Federation chapters, 26 retail rice agents, and more than 40 retired people's and retired cadres' groups, to be distributed directly to the consumers. Now all cadres, patients, and personnel of the hospitals in Precinct 4 can buy bread at the official price (6.5 dong per 120-gram loaf. In July of last year the Grain Commerce Store of Precinct 10 approved the issuing of ration booklets to nearly 15,000 canteens of the organs, units, and marketing cooperatives, and to a number of rice agents in the precinct (each employee and cadre may buy one 100-gram loaf a day). Thus the consumers are no longer completely dependent on the private bread carts.

During the recent period, in order to avoid the buying up of bread by blackmarketers and private merchants, the grain commerce stores of Precinct 11 and Binh Thanh Precinct have organized many bread-selling points in the residential areas in the precincts, and have sold bread at the organs and enterprises in the precincts. Those are positive measures intended to take bread directly to the consumers and firmly control production and distribution. However, we visited many other places and noted that not all precincts and districts did a good job of producing and distributing bread. Especially, when implementing the resolution of the Municipal Party Committee regarding living conditions there are things that must be reconsidered in order to meet the requirement of doing an increasingly better job of serving the living conditions of the working people.

At present, a number of precinct and district grain commerce stores are cooperating with the private bread bakeries in the form of "contracting out and authorizing marketing" (after which part of the profits are paid to the store). In other places the stores distribute flour to a number of sections, sectors, and units in the precincts so that they can produce bread in order to earn profits with which to "improve living conditions." With those two working methods the grain commerce stores of a number of precincts and districts need only collect profits from the producing installations, while they neglect their responsibility regarding distribution.

The situation of relaxing control and supervision, or of giving a blank check to bakery owners with regard to production has given rise to much negativism. First of all, there is the matter of quality. According to the present contracting-out formula of the precincts and districts, 1.2 kg of bread are obtained for every kg of flour. The bakery owners still observe that norm, but lower product quality. A number of bad bakery owners have reduced the amount of flour and replaced it with other kinds of flour, yeast, and duck eggs, to

make the loaves expand. They also add water so that the bread can meet the weight standard. Therefore, although the same type of flour is distributed but the quality of bread in the precincts and districts is not uniform.

Some brazen bakery owners have also taken advantages of deficiencies in management to gather up the bread ration coupons in the units to obtain flour or slip bread out to the private merchants. According to a contract with the Grain Commerce Store, every day the bread bakery at No 14 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia would use 200 kg of flour (equal to 2,000 loaves of bread). But on one occasion, although the flour had been delivered the previous day the store could not find it, and there were only a few dozen loaves of bread. Recently, the Precinct 10 market management forces, cooperating with Precinct 3, also charged bakery owner Tran Thi Quy, of No 14 Bac Hai Street, of collusion, selling bread illegally, and violating the bakery's production contract.

Problems that have been posed:

The price of flour on the "free" market is increasing. A kg of flour costs at least 130 dong, an increase of more than 30 percent over the period of 2 months ago. The increase in the flour price has resulted in increased bread prices and the other types of bakery products processed from flour. Some days a 200-gram loaf of bread costs between 17 and 20 dong. Therefore, a problem that has been posed is to organize tight management, from production activities and business transactions to distribution, to avoid harming the consumers.

The transporting and selling of flour in the city must be tightly controlled. It is necessary to set up flour purchasing stations at the key markets to prevent private merchants from dealing in that product. The units which have flour but are not authorized to deal in flour must sell it to the managing sector so that it can be supplied in a rational, organized manner, and it is necessary to avoid selling flour "under the table" and strictly implement directive 12 of the Municipal People's Committee. The market management forces must especially pay attention to the illegal buying and selling of flour by private merchants and organizations which do not have commercial functions.

With regard to the organization of production, the managing sector must apply more positive measures, especially in adjusting production and processing, and must distribute goods to the right categories and directly to the consumers, in order to restrict negativism in contracting out and retailing. We learned that the municipal grain sector previously had more than 20 state bread bakeries (in the precincts and districts) which had good quality and capacity, but that now there are very few which are truly still in operation. It is necessary to limit negativism and increase the sector's socialist commercial ability to serve.

With regard to the private bakeries, which still necessary to meet the needs which the state units cannot yet meet, it is necessary to select contracted-out production bases which are strictly honest. Resolute steps must be taken toward private bakeries which do not have business permits or sign production contracts with state organs but produce goods with raw materials managed by the state. The installations which are operated jointly or sign processing

contracts, and stores, must assign permanent management personnel, and especially must firmly grasp accounting and distribution.

At present, bread is supplied in many forms: the issuing of ration booklets to organ and unit canteens, stores of the commercial sector, and private retail locations. With regard to the state and collective units, it is necessary to deal sternly with the selling of bread ration booklets to private merchants and overdeclaring quantity in order to sell some of it. With regard to private commerce, under the conditions of there being continuing problems in meeting the people's consumer needs but state commerce not yet being able to replace private commerce, it is necessary to carry out commercial registration and post prices, as in the case of the other goods. We learned that the quantity of bread sold by carts and retail bread locations is considerable, but private merchants have not been guided in commercial registration and in posting prices. It may be said that nearly all bread-selling points in the city sell at uncontrold prices.

Bread is not included in the list of essential goods at present, but it is part of the daily life of the city's people. Thus ensuring that the people have bread to eat is a legitimate requirement. That requires efforts and cooperation by the sectors, but does not exceed capabilities. The consumers are awaiting a transformation in the functional sectors.

5616

CS0: 4209/423

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VODK ON REASONS FOR SRV'S ECONOMIC WEAKNESSES

BK240723 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Why Has Vietnam's Economy Gone Bankrupt?"]

[Text] During the Sixth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee held last month, Le Duan and other leaders in charge of the Vietnamese economy confessed that there was no progress in the economic field and that industrial and agricultural production were stagnant and declining.

The Hanoi leaders, however, dared not look for the main cause of their economic crisis. On the contrary, they put the blame on natural disasters and on cadres at lower levels, accusing them of conservatism, regionalism, indolence, and so on. Because its true nature is very arrogant and boastful, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy clique can never admit its defeat. Its confession at the Sixth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee that Vietnam's economy is stagnant means that its economy has deteriorated seriously. No matter how hard they try, the Vietnamese cannot conceal this fact. To improve this sagging economy, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy must first point to the root cause.

Why does Vietnam's economy go bankrupt every year? The Le Duan clique must look at the real cause. According to economic experts, the reason behind Vietnam's deteriorating economy is nothing but the Le Duan clique's expansionist and warlike policy, particularly its war of aggression against Kampuchea. Since the time that the Le Duan clique sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea, that is, during the past almost 6 years, Vietnam has suffered from economic, political, and social crises. These crises have worsened with every passing year. Taking into consideration only the economic field, one can clearly see that war of aggression against Kampuchea is the cause of Vietnam's economic woe. In Vietnam, agricultural production has declined with every passing day due to shortages of fertilizer, production means, and particularly manpower. All kinds of industrial production has decreased rapidly due to shortages of energy, raw material, spare parts, and manpower. About 50 percent of the factories which suffered shortages of all these things have closed down. The Vietnamese people have suffered from difficult living conditions and become poorer each passing day. This is the cause of the widespread emergence of corruption, graft, banditry, smuggling, and beggars throughout

Vietnamese society. Tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people who could no longer live under this rotten regime have fled abroad. Meanwhile, those who remain in the country have become more indignant against the Le Duan clique. They have risen up and waged a struggle against the clique in south, central, and northern Vietnam. Therefore, the economic crisis in Vietnam has brought more serious political and social crises.

The economic crisis or so-called bankruptcy of Vietnam's economy is caused by the Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea. This is because, during the past almost 6 years, the clique has mustered capital, natural resources, and Vietnamese people to serve its war of aggression in Kampuchea. It has plundered the Vietnamese people's property, money, and rice to feed its aggressor troops in Kampuchea. Moreover, it has forced Vietnamese sons and daughters to fight and die in Kampuchea. This has reduced the amount of manpower in Vietnam, thus the production drive has slackened due to a shortage of manpower. The meagre rice yields and other crops produced by the Vietnamese people and the fuel oil and transport means have all been plundered to serve the war of aggression against Kampuchea. The Le Duan clique have even diverted international economic aid and humanitarian aid meant for the Vietnamese victims of natural disasters and for national development to serve its war of aggression in Kampuchea. Formerly, the clique wanted to bleed our people white to feed the Vietnamese aggressor troops and to send food back to Vietnam. Now that the Kampuchean people have lost everything the clique can no longer rob them. Moreover, the rice and paddy that the Vietnamese enemy stole from the people and stored in various important storehouses have been attacked and smashed by our Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas. The Soviet Union has much aid for the Vietnamese clique, but this aid is mostly tanks, artillery pieces, ammunition, and war materiel. Therefore, to feed its tens of thousands of troops in Kampuchea, all the Vietnamese aggressors can do is to further rob and bleed the Vietnamese white. Thus, every year the Le Duan Vietnamese clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea has siphoned huge amounts of Vietnam's capital and natural resources, including manpower, resources, finance, and food supply. Despite the Soviet Union's attempt to aid Vietnam, it is still not enough to cover up the losses suffered by Vietnam. This is because the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea is tantamount like a bottomless bucket. The Soviet Union can never salvage the clique.

Briefly speaking, this war of aggression against Kampuchea is the cause for the deterioration of the Vietnamese enemy. If the Le Duan aggressors still stubbornly ignore this main point, but instead blame natural disasters and their subordinates, and refuse to get rid of this root cause, no matter how hard they try to discuss this problem on paper even for 10 or 20 years to come, they will never succeed in solving it. The only good way for them is to stop the war of aggression against Kampuchea, withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and mobilize manpower, capital, and natural resources for restoring the economy, improving the Vietnamese people's livelihood, and build a happy and plentiful Vietnam like other

countries. But, if they stubbornly carry on their war of aggression and destruction in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and all other patriotic forces will attack and drive them all out. In Vietnam, the economic crisis will become more serious, and the Vietnamese people who are opposed to the clique will fight more vigorously until the regime and its men are toppled.

CSO: 4212/61

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN ON AUDITING INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS, MATERIALS

BK081610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 7 September editorial: "Systematically and Effectively Perform the System of Auditing Materials"]

[Text] The system of auditing materials is being implemented by many sectors, localities, and primary installations and has brought about some definite results.

As of late June this year, 23 ministries and general departments and 38 provinces and cities have applied the system of auditing materials during 1983 in the areas of industrial production, communications and transportation, circulation and distribution, and supply of materials.

The number of products to be audited has gradually increased. The types of audited materials have also increased with every passing day along with the number of products and the amounts of works. The quality of periodic audits of materials has been enhanced both in width and depth. Many ministries and localities have begun to generally review and report the situation of their receipts, issues, and stocks, and have used materials depending on the various national economy sectors and the specific types of products and works. At the same time, they have succeeded in organizing the control and examination of audits on the materials of some important products, trade sectors, and subordinate targeted units.

These initial changes in implementing the system of auditing materials are very fundamental. They are turning our thrifty practices into realistic results. A general review of the 1983 audits on materials that were turned in by 23 ministries and general departments and 38 provinces and cities indicates that losses have been reduced on 20 types of materials used in production --excluding losses in circulation--as compared to the prescribed norms, and the total amount of money saved is 168 million dong. Losses of some of these materials such as yarn, cotton, gasoline, and steel of all kinds have been significantly reduced. Through implementation, the nature and positive role of the system of auditing materials has been all the more asserted to prove that it is one of the important tools of economic management which contributes to establishing new order in the distribution, circulation, and use of

materials, and promotes the development of production along the line of increasing productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

Moreover, this has also indicated that the course of implementing the system of auditing materials is the struggle between right and wrong in economic management. It is aimed at helping build a new progressive management system and at eliminating bureaucratic management based on subsidization. This is the struggle between the new and old working methods and between two paths in the course of socialist construction.

Apart from many sectors, localities, and units that are performing well, there still are some sectors, localities, and units that have worked perfunctorily and have not turned the system of auditing into a monthly, quarterly, and annual pattern. The scope of auditing in terms of materials, products, and units is still inadequate and small. The rations of audited materials to the total amounts of materials used in production and business remain at different levels. What has been saved is not enough to compensate for losses and waste. This indicates that management and profit-and-loss accounting has not been performed really well or uniformly. The auditing of materials is part and parcel of the system of auditing plans, a measure of management, and the final indispensable task in the process of using materials.

The party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution asserts: the system of norms and regulations for state-owned factories and industries--including norms for the main state-supplied materials--is very important. The fulfillment of these norms calls for the systematic and effective implementation of the system of auditing materials.

Only by promptly, adequately, and accurately auditing every specification and category of materials can we have a basis on which to correctly determine the relationship between the consumption of materials and the results of production, business and service or the results of scientific research, and to accurately calculate the socioeconomic results. Also in this connection, we can control the norms for material losses and thereby a scientific basis on which to define measures to practice thrift and ensure the quality of products and work.

In order to do so, we should continue to scrupulously, systematically, and effectively implement the system of auditing materials on the basis of establishing economic and technical norms and criteria, and of strengthening the statistical and accounting tasks at all levels, especially in primary economic units.

In the immediate future, we should promptly change and supplement the system of sample forms of auditing reports along the line of improving the planning task, linking plans to economic accountability and socialist business. We should secure sufficient vouchers for initial entries and sufficient sample printed forms, achieve the accounting task well at the absolute grassroots level.

We should overcome the fact that for several years now, in management, supply, and the use of materials, we usually have not established plans and have not uniformly specified the norms of material losses for each unit of product as the authorized norms of losses for each type of material in each different task in the process of production and business.

We should scrupulously control and examine the auditing of materials as prescribed by the state. Only after receiving audits on materials can the supply agencies continue to consider and make the issuance of materials, and can the planning agencies consider the adjustment of plan norms for materials and organize the examination, approval, and fulfillment of state norms and regulations.

There should be systems to satisfactorily and promptly commend and reward those who have scored achievements in saving materials in production, and to properly punish those who waste or improperly use materials. The experience of those sectors and localities which have begun to perform well under the system of auditing materials shows that those localities and production and business units which have promptly overcome bureaucratic administrative management, scrupulously made the initial entries into records, and emphasized the statistical and accounting tasks, will rapidly systematize their managerial task and satisfactorily implement the state rules on auditing materials.

In the interest of the national economy, the auditing of materials must become a mandatory system to be regularly and effectively implemented by all production and construction units. Wherever materials are used, there must be records, statistics, control, settlement of accounts, and audits.

CSO: 4209/455

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN COMBAT, PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS--Despite the fact that they have had to carry out production while fighting to defend the border areas, the Ha Tuyen armed forces and people have, in the past, overcome all difficulties and have scored many achievements in production and combat. Since the beginning of this year, the local armed forces and people have wiped out or badly mauled 13 enemy battalions, destroyed 20 enemy batteries, and captured many enemy prisoners and scouts. The local political security as well as the public order and security have been firmly maintained. Agricultural production has registered good achievements. Cultivation standards for some major crops have surpassed last year's: 200 hectares for rice; nearly 64 percent for peanuts; 9.5 percent for cassava; and 239 percent for sugar cane. The winter-spring rice crop's output was 125,000 tons, an increase of 4,380 tons over last year's. Success has also been achieved by industrial production installations in support of combat and production in the highland district. The province's goods distribution and circulation sectors have ensured adequate supplies of nine commodities for cadres, workers, and the local armed forces. [Text] [OW091445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 84]

DONG THAP AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--To date, Dong Thap Province has set up over 1,800 production collectives, absorbing almost 70 percent of peasant families and nearly 51 percent of cultivated land. Agricultural transformation has so far been completed in some 58 percent of the villages in the province. [Summary] [BK050548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Aug 84]

THANH HOA GRAIN COLLECTION--Thanh Hoa Province has exceeded the grain procurement plan for this year's 5th month-spring crop season by 2 percent. Some 762 of the 1,563 cooperatives in the province have successfully fulfilled the grain procurement norms set by their districts. [Summary] [BK050548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Sep 84]

CSO: 4209/455

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH RADIO--As of August, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial radio station had equipped 13 districts with ultra shortwave radio transmitters. Thanks to these transmitters, people in various remote villages can now listen to more radio programs broadcast by districts. This facility has also helped various echelons of district party committees and administrations in disseminating the party and state line and policy. [Summary] [BK101233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Sep 84]

CSO: 4209/455

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PROPOSALS MADE FOR RESEARCH ON HOUSING POLICY IN URBAN AREAS

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 5, May 84 pp 1-3

[Article by Pham Tri Minh, Chief of the Department of Housing Management and Urban Projects]

[Text] While there is a big demand for housing among our country's urban population, there is still a serious shortage of space. Nationwide, there are now nearly 12 million urban citizens, but only 47 million square meters of housing floor space, including temporary dwellings of thatching, bamboo, leaves, and oiled paper, and including housing in a state of disrepair--the per-capita space averages less than 4 square meters. Over the immediate future, the urban population will grow rapidly, while the pace of housing construction and capacity for capital investment remains limited and the present housing continues to fall into disrepair and deterioration. Under such grave (difficulties) the urban housing problem must be solved by coordinating three measures: new construction; repair, improvements, and expansion; and administration and allocation of its use. Up to the present, we have concentrated exclusively on new construction and paid insufficient attention to the other aspects, with the result that much of the present housing has rapidly deteriorated and fallen into disrepair. Of the available housing, 60 percent is damaged and in need of repair. Annually, damaged housing that was lost due to failure to make repairs was two to three times the volume of new construction--the extent of damage to housing in Ho Chi Minh City alone was equivalent to twice the value of investment in housing construction in Hanoi. Even newly constructed homes rapidly deteriorated in such places as Go Dam (Bac Thai), Xuan Hoa, Kim Lien, and Trung Tu (Hanoi).

Repair work is closely tied to improvements, expansion, and adding floors, so repair work not only saves housing funds, but expands living space. That makes it an effective way to rapidly improve living conditions for urban people, especially in old sections of town.

The problem of such a housing shortage is compounded by its use being inequitably and irrationally allocated. While hundred of thousands of people are homeless or living in conditions of overcrowding (1-2 square meters per person) and while very many workers still live in (slum) residential areas overhanging canals and ditches, many other families

enjoy very high standards, averaging 60-70 square meters per person. Some families have two or three residences, and some live in large villas, all of which serves to increase the tensions of an already tense housing situation and cause imbalances and negative attitudes in society. It must be said that the most negative attitudes in society today are pertain to distribution and circulation, and the allocation of urban housing is a very serious issue in urgent need of solution. The largest number of forms and letters of complaint received these days deal with housing, and the main complaint is against unfair allocation and illegal occupation. Simply implementing fair and rational allocation would do much to reduce tensions over housing and lessen many negative attitudes. New construction alone will not solve the need for urban housing. Over the coming years, new construction will remain limited, so special emphasis must be put on the two other measures--repair and improvement, and administration and allocation of use. This point is particularly important in reference to cities in the south.

Proper solution of the problem of repair and improvement and that of administration and allocation of use requires, first, research on a long series of policies. (The following basic and comprehensive policies require research first:)

1. Policy on investment in construction improvement and repair. For a long time, we have made very small investments in home construction--in their highest year, they amounted to 5.7 percent of the total amount invested in capital* construction; in their lowest year, .26 percent. The average annual investment has been 2-3 percent. Computing by 5-year plans, we get:

1961-1965: 3.2 percent

1965-1970: .8 percent

1971-1975: 3.4 percent

1976-1980: 5.7 percent

Over the same time frame, the other countries of the world were investing an average 15-20 percent in housing construction. In its lowest year, the Soviet Union invested 10 percent; in its highest, 22.5 percent. Mongolia invested 6.8 percent in its lowest year, 23.5 percent in its highest. Bulgaria invested 9.7 percent in its lowest year, 21 percent in its highest.

Because investments in new construction and in repair and improvements to housing have been minimal, repair funds have come mainly from¹

* See glossary, p 244

1 Rental income and real estate taxes and rents

rents which have been very cheap without changing over several decades. As a result more and more houses have fallen into disrepair and the urban housing pool has diminished.

Although state funds were low, no effort was made to make use of² funds available in agencies, in enterprises, and among the people for contribution to the construction and repair of housing. Proper solution of the urban population's housing problem thus requires study of investment policy. Along with responsible agencies, we are studying this problem to present a proposal to the Council of Ministers for promulgation.

2. Social policy of a legal nature to administer housing and urban projects on an orderly basis under rule of law as the principle for solving disputes arising from housing complaints. The basic substance embraced in this type of policy is fair and national policies on the rights of home ownership and the allocation and utilization of housing.

3. Economic policy aimed at changing the subsidizing formula for administering the allocation of urban housing into a formula of socialist business practice, the key to the problem being housing rental policy.

4. Policy of a technical nature aimed at putting the administration of housing and urban projects on a regular and technically correct basis, to lessen deterioration and add longevity to housing. Technical regulations and standards for having improvement and repair must be published. The systems for inspection, registering additions to the housing pool, economic and technical standards, and unit prices used in planning, construction, repair, and improvement of housing and urban projects must all be determined.

The four fundamental¹ types of policy above, are basic and comprehensive by nature and must be researched immediately in support of the administration of housing and urban projects nationwide, and especially in Hanoi and large cities, in order to make an important contribution toward resolving the urban population's need for housing. In the execution of our duty over the past 2 years, we have collaborated with the housing program and scientific research, survey, and inspection organizations to draft a number of policy proposals, which have been submitted to the Council of Ministers for promulgation and guidance of implementation on the local level. They are as follows:

a. The policy on the rights of home ownership and transfer of ownership. There are presently very many complaints on housing, dealing mainly with the matter of the rights of home ownership and transfer of ownership. This

2 huy dong

1 goc = fundamental

is very easy to understand, because in the newly liberated south housing management was taken over by many agencies. This housing had passed through many different periods (French, American, puppet regime, and our state), so that the legal ownership of many homes is still in question. Even in Hanoi, liberated 30 years ago, and with a much smaller amount of housing than Ho Chi Minh City, the legal ownership of thousands of houses has not been clearly established. That situation has caused disputes, squatting, sale and trading of houses illegally. To restore order in urban housing administration, therefore, it is imperative that the policy on home ownership be studied and promulgated and that the policy on transfer of ownership, by such means as sale, gift, subdividing and inheritance, be uniformly regulated. To establish this policy, the Department of Housing and Urban Projects Administration and Housing Program, and the Hanoi Housing and Land Service conducted a basic inspection of the present housing situation, including quantitative and qualitative evaluation and categorization of ownership into state, collective and private. We carried out a pilot project re inspection of a number of neighborhoods in Hoan Kiem Ward to determine ownership by noting the history of each house, and we reissued proof-of-ownership papers of our regime to replace those of previous regimes, including for houses recently constructed by the people themselves. The Department of Housing and Urban Projects Administration and Housing Program are presently directing and guiding a number of cities, like Danang and Haiphong, to investigate housing records and determine ownership. In the past 2 years the Department of Housing and Urban Projects Administration and Housing Program have conducted scientific research, investigations, and surveys to draft the policy on transferring ownership and have obtained opinions from many sectors, such as the courts, the legislature, the People's Organ of Control, and peoples committees of the cities, on the proposal for regulations on ownership transfer. Once promulgated, this policy will form a legal basis for putting urban housing administration on a legal footing and for solving housing complaints and disputes. At the same time, it will enable housing repair and improvement along the lines of "the state and the people working together."

b. The policy on allocating use. As stated above, many negative attitudes have arisen in reference to distribution and the previous allocation policy, and there are still many unfair and unreasonable aspects, like failure to encourage family planning, economical use of housing floor space, occupant self-help home repair, or selecting one's own residence, not yet clearly delineating the responsibilities of persons allocated housing--generally, injustices and practices strongly characteristic of subsidizing administration. Thus, our program of scientific research in housing included supplementary policy research embracing the following:

--Scientific bases for determining standards of housing allocation.

--The problem of planning housing allocation.

--Principles and formulas for organizing the housing allocation effort.

--Administering the use of housing.

For Hanoi, there is already a proposal for improving the allocation of housing which links allocations with investment planning for housing construction.

c. On rental price policy. The price situation generally contains many anomalies, which has profoundly affected many aspects of society, and rental prices have been most unreasonable of all, never changing over the past several decades, while other prices have changed dozens of times--house rents have been .15-.35 dong per square meter, while the price of a package of cigarettes is 100 dong.

Such a low price is insufficient to support the administrative apparatus, to say nothing of keeping up repairs. The irrationality of the price of housing has been the main reason for the rapid deterioration of housing, and is at the same time the root cause of many problems in the allocation and occupation of housing.

To resolve the above issue, the leadership of the Ministry of Construction looked closely into the matter a few years back, and, in 1983, the housing program stressed it and made pricing policy an important topic of the program's scientific research.

We are presently doing basic scientific research on all aspects of pricing structure in house rental, such as managing maintenance and capital depreciation and other factors of economic auditing. Preliminary results of research have become Ministry documents submitted to the Council of Ministers for a decision on promulgation. Factors of price structure for house rentals are:

--Housing for residence involves three factors: administration, maintenance, and repair.

--Housing for work and production involves four factors: administration, maintenance, repair, and capital depreciation.

--Housing for business involves five factors: the four factors above, plus profits for development.

As for arithmetical formulas, because housing is considered a form of social benefit, cadres and workers of the state must receive supplementary pay benefits according to allocation standards. Official cadres and workers pay rent, based on the floor space actually used, to the local housing and land agency. They should be charged for space occupied in excess of standards at an incrementally high price. This would insure fairness, encourage economical use of space, and limit the occupation of too much room and other negative phenomena. While awaiting official

promulgation by the Council of Ministers, the Department of Housing and Urban Project Administration and Housing Program directed temporary promulgation of the new price for production, business, and work real estate in such local areas as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, and chose Haiphong as a test site. Nearly a year after implementation, Haiphong has seen a number of preliminary results: the first 6 months of 1983, 19,480 million dong were collected, compared to 1.9 million dong the first 6 months of 1982, a ten-fold increase. Collections for 1983 were predicted at 50 million dong, which made up an important portion of the capital for housing repairs. With the new prices, many agencies, enterprises, and shops had to examine and recalculate their use of building space for possible savings and adjustment of standards, and they turned over to the cities thousands of square meters of real estate previously used in excess of standards, which reduced tensions in the housing situation. Such results will be summarized and corrected for widespread dissemination and use. The Department of Housing and Urban Projects Administration and Housing Program are cooperating with the people's committee and Haiphong Housing and Land Service to have the test site expand implementation of the new housing rental price.

9830

CSO: 4209/387

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PROPOSALS MADE ON HOUSING POLICY FOR HANOI

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 5, May 84 pp 4, 10

[Article by Professor Truong Tung, Hanoi City Committee on Basic Construction]

[Text] After liberation, Hanoi covered only 1000 hectares and had a population of more than 260,000; now it has expanded to more than 4,000 hectares, and its population has increased to 800,000. Many new neighborhoods were established and expanded, like Kim Lien, Trung Tu, Giang Vo, Mai Dich, Lang, and Truong Dinh, and farther on, Kim Giang and Cau Buou, and across the river, Sai Dong.

It was a great explosion, and the technical infrastructure, electricity, water, streets, and services could not keep pace, which created a difficult situation for the daily life of residents. This has been due to many reasons, the main one the failure of supply to meet demand. Hanoi still has more than 370,000 families living on the average with less than 2.5 square meters per person. Concentration on solving urgent problems would require the construction of at least 120,000 houses for about 4,000 cadres yearly. In actuality, 120,000 homes were built only in 1976, and a large number of them were one-storey structures in district seats and towns. And there was a gradual decrease over subsequent years, with some years in which only 30,000 square meters of housing were constructed, so that housing not only did not improve, but lessened. The situation of spurious, unapproved construction became serious. City authorities organized months for propagandizing the law on housing construction and arranged to have unauthorized construction torn down.

Among the reasons for housing construction not moving ahead is the failure to prepare the technical base and the lack of regularity and timeliness in the supply of materials.

In organizing housing construction, insufficient importance has been assigned to managing the distribution of materials according to the rate of progress. Corporations and worksites usually merely receive coupons and take care of obtaining their own materials, sometimes having to go to distant provinces; they therefore take whatever they can find, causing a situation of confused shortages among units and lack of balance, which causes construction stoppages.

The effort to improve the normative unit price has not kept up with reality. Bank fund management methods have not changed yet, remaining in a state of subsidy, not encouraging increases in productivity and the pace of work.

A number of basic measures are necessary for housing construction to accelerate:

--For the city to be constructed according to a centralized plan and with construction centralized to conserve technical infrastructure, there must be a policy of labor supplement, using surplus peasant labor.

--Investment in the city's technical infrastructure must be built up first, or at least simultaneously with service projects and public works, enabling new living areas to be better than old ones.

--The productivity of materials and construction member production agencies must be increased and fully used, the availability of on-hand materials must be firmly grasped to balance planning, and housing areas must be constructed section by section in a centralized manner, surpassing all goals. Included here is a need for priority use of coal and electricity for the production of construction materials.

--Supply centers must be set up to bring materials to worksites according to short-term progress rates. There must not be a situation in which materials are seized and stagnate irregularly at worksites.

--The house type designing effort must be organized a little ahead of time if it is to help the planning effort and plan implementation.

--All capital, except treasury funds, privately held funds, and savings must be mobilized to build houses for people, and socialist labor forces and volunteer labor must be mobilized for housing construction work.

--Changes are needed in policies on housing allocation and on home rentals aimed at limiting negative aspects and developing attitudes of ownership in housing administration.

Housing policy according to 150 CP is not reasonable in that the living area to which one is entitled increases with increases in family size, and per-capita area does not decrease incrementally, which encourages having more children. Housing allocation must be changed by establishing allocation standards and the priority system each year, so that the housing construction plan is registered by each unit and collated by sector. The Planning Commission and General Statistical Department are making an effort to collate and check the yearly housing plan and to assign construction management tasks to cities when results are in, then they will send it to the construction distribution council to divide it up among the sectors. The council of each sector and unit divides up the portion it receives. The housing and land service helps the city inspect and arrange house rental contracts. The city can temporarily

retain 10 percent of the constructed housing for allocation in critical circumstances such as home loss by fire, house collapse, or not having housing or needing housing, by entitlement, when transferred by the state or promoted.

--Housing administration must be reorganized. Good housing administration requires more investigation of the use of land and housing already built, establishing regulations with truly stern economic sanctions, and developing a functional awareness among the people that irrational construction is not profitable.

Arrangements must be made for housing to be rented at prices guaranteeing that there is no loss. As for state cadres and workers, they should be paid with coupons, which they bring to the housing and land service. Anyone occupying less living space than what he is entitled to should receive a cash reimbursement. Anyone occupying a larger area should be charged an incrementally high price. The people must pay rent at a price that insures there is no loss.

--A municipal board should be organized to administer projects, with management of housing funds and service projects of residential areas centralized from the common technical infrastructure of the city on up.

--A total funds contracting system should be researched and promulgated. There must be appropriate policies to encourage workers to increase the pace of work, conserve materials, and maintain equipment.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vũ Đình Cù [VUX DINHF CUWJ]

*Editor-in-chief of the science and technology journal TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT; his name appeared in the list of officers of the publication. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT No 3 and 4 Mar and Apr 84 inside front cover)

Trần Quốc Cường [TRAANF QUOOC CUWOWNG]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of the electric power journal KY THUAT DIEN LUC; his name appeared in the list of officers of the publication. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC Feb 84 inside front cover)

Lê Bá Duyệt [LEE BAS ZUYJ]

Deputy Director of the Science and Technology Management Department, Ministry of Marine Products; his article "Tendencies in Intensification in Fishing Sector" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jun 84 inside back cover)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR]

Publisher of the transportation and communications journal KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI; his name appeared on the list of officers of the publication. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI Apr 84 inside front cover)

Phạm Văn Hoàn [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN]

*Vice Minister of Power; editor-in-chief of the electric power journal KY THUAT DIEN LUC; recently he attended a proficiency testing session for electric power technicians. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC Feb 84 p 29)

Nguyễn [~]Đ[^]ang [~]K[^]hoi [NGUYEENX DAWNG KHOOI]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of the biology journal TAP CHI SINH HOAT; his name appeared on the list of officers of that publication. (TAP CHI SINH HOAT May 84 inside front cover)

Đ[~]ao Trong Kim [DAOF TRONG KIM], deceased

Former deputy head of the Water Conservancy Planning Institute; he was in retirement at the time of his death at his home on 6 Jul 84 at age 87. (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 84 p 4)

Nguyễn [~]Đ[^]uc [~]K[^]y [NGUYEENX DUWCS KYF]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; secretary of the CPV Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; recently he attended a meeting to discuss handicraft and artisan industry production in his ward. (HANOI NOI 7 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn [~]Đ[^]inh [~]L[^]ac [NGUYEENX DINHF LACJ]

Director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; his interview on industrial accomplishment in the first half of 1984 appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 18 Jul 84 p 3)

Pham [~]S[^]i [~]L[^]i[^]em [PHAMJ SIX LIEEM]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 5 July 1984 he attended the opening session of the 8th People's Council of Hanoi Municipality. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 84 p 1)

Pham [~]L[^]oi [PHAMJ LOWIJ]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Hanoi; on 17 July 1984 he visited the Yen Phu Power Plant to attend ceremonies marking the founding of the Vietnamese trade union movement. (HANOI MOI 18 Jul 84 p 1)

B[~]ui Danh [~]L[^]u [BUIF ZANH LUWU]

Vice minister of Communications and Transportation; on 23 January 1984 he attended a conference on 1984 plans for the communications and transportation sector. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI Apr 84 p 59)

D[~]uong Xu[~]an [~]N[^]ghi[~]en [ZUWOWNG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Secretary of the Vietnam Teachers Trade Union; recently he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the founding of the trade union movement in Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 84 p 1)

~~Đinh Đức Nhuận~~ [DINH DUWCS NHUAANJ]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of the science and technology journal TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT; his name appeared in the list of officers of the publication. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT No 3 and 4, Mar and Apr 84 Inside front cover)

Nguyễn Tấn [NGUYEENX TAANS]

Deputy editor-in-chief of the transportation and communications journal; his name have appeared in the list of officers of that publication. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI Apr 84 inside front cover)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; his election to this position was announced on 6 July 1984. (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 84 p 1)

~~Đặng Ngọc Thanh~~ [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

*Editor in chief of the biology journal TAC CHI SINH HOC; his name appeared on the list of officers of that publication. (TAP CHI SINH HOC May 84 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Thu [NGUYEENX THUJ]

*Acting head of the Vietnam Motion Pictures Department; on 20 July 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam documentary film sector. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Quốc Trung [NGUYEENX QUOOC TRUNG]

*Deputy head of the Flood Control Command, Hanoi; on 4 July 1984 he discussed flood control plans for 1984. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 84 p 1)

Châu Quốc Tuấn [CHAAU QUOOC TUAANS]

*Head of the Science and Education Department of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; on 21 July 1983 he participated in the 2d Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Medical Studies. (Y HOC VIETNAM Vol 118, Oct 83 p 1)

Trần Văn Tuấn [TRAANF VAWN TUAANS]

*Deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi; on 6 July 1984 he attended a gathering for Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean youths in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 84 p 1)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

*Deputy head of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 20 July 1984 he attended activities marking the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR agreement on air travel. (HANOI MCI 21 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Vinh [NGUYEENX VAWN VINHJ]

*Vice minister of Communications and Transportation; on 23 January 1984 he attended a conference on 1984 plans for the communications and transportation sector. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI Apr 84 p 59)

Nguyễn Đức Vương [NGUYEENX DUWCS VUWOWNGJ]

*Head of the Transportation and Communications Mechanization Research and Planning Institute; his article about activities of his institute appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI Apr 84 p 1)

Đoàn Văn Xê [DOANF VAWN XEE]

*Vice minister of Communications and Transportation; on 26 November 1983 he attended a conference on improving road communications. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI Apr 84 p 62)

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